# GOODSPEEDS'

# HISTORY
of
# MADISON COUNTY
# ARKANSAS

1889

Edited by

Scott Hensley

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# Preface

GoodSpeed History is a Who's Who that recorded the history and information concerning different regions of the United States. The original book this information was derived from covered Benton, Washington, Carroll, Madison, Crawford, Franklin and Sebastian Counties in Arkansas.

Goodspeeds history has become a valuable reference of Madison County, Arkansas early day since many of the records were destroyed in several fires in the 1800's.

I have presented the material as it appeared in the original volume. There are several incidents related in this volume that would make interesting research. While the original records were destroyed local and foreign newpapers covered Madison County events. The following account is taken from the "Illustrated London News", August 12, 1859:

A FREE FIGHT IN ARKANSAS.—The Fayetteville Arkansian of July 2 gives the following account of a rencontre in Huntsville:—"Since our last issue our quiet town has been thrown into a high state of excitement ", a report that there had occurred on the public square of our sister town, Huntsville, a fatal rencontre, wherein Mr. Forester Black, son of Colonel William Black, of this city, and Mr. Warren Sams, a merchant of Huntsville, were killed immediately, and John Black and Dr. James Smithson, of this city, and Constable Moody and James Sams, of Huntsville, were severely wounded. All the above-named parties were ": known to most of our citizens, and the utmost anxiety was felt and manifested to know the particulars of the £ tragedy. We proceed to give the particulars of the affair as it has been detailed to us by several eye witnesses. It appears that on Friday, the 24th inst., some altercation between James Sams, the son of Warren Sams,

and Forester Black took place, in which insulting words and threatening actions were used by young Sams towards Black. No collision, however, resulted at this time, and it was supposed that there would be no further quarrel. Several hours after wards some hard words were interchanged between Warren Sams and Forester Black, when both drew weapons, the former a bowie-knife and the latter a revolver. Black's pistol m fire twice, and was discharged at Sams twice, the last shot, as is supposed, taking effect in the head of Sams, Sams in the meantime advancing on Black with his knife. One of our informants states that Sams was in the act of falling when the report of firearms from an unexpected quarter was heard, and Sams fell instantly. Just at this time young Sams came running up with a double-barrelled shot-gun, and discharged one barrel at the distance of six or eight feet into the side of Mr. Black, and just as he was falling fired the other barrel into his back—both barrels heavily charged with buckshot. Young Sams then attacked Dr. James Smithson, knocking him down with his £ when Dr. D. Smithson, a brother of James, advancing to aid his brother, struck at Sams with a gun, but missed him and felled his brother to the ground. James Smithson, who, it seems, was unarmed, wrested the shot-gun from the bands of D. C. Smithson and chased young Sams off the ground, snapping the gun at him in his flight. Several pistol-shots were fired and bowie-knives used by some persons as yet unknown, probably by interested spectators. An idea may be formed of the unparalleled savage ness of the street-fight, when it is considered that Warren, Sams was shot with ten pistol-balls, and stabbed once or twice in the breast; that Forester Black was shot twice with a double-barrelled shot-gun, John Black and James Smithson wounded in the thigh, James Sams stabbed with a bowie-knife, and Mr. Moody severely wounded in the # and, further, that after the fight had ended, four revolvers were found lying upon the und of battle, three of which were entirely empty, and one partially £ Not a sound was heard after the shooting commenced save the sharp, quick report of the revolver, the stunning sound of the deadly shot-gun, and the clash of cold steel, until Sams and Black had fallen and their lifeblood was pouring forth through the ghastly and fatal wounds. The scene of this tragedy was enough to sicken a manly heart. A young man in the morning of his life, and a mature man in the autumn of his days, lying within a few feet of each other, their lives pouring out in tor rents of £ and four others bleeding from severe wounds; but imagination can feebly depict the heartren lamentations of mothers, sisters, wives, relatives, and friends. ... Our informants say but a minute or two had elapsed after the firing before the square was covered with nearly a hundred women, who made the town resound with their frantic screams and wild cries of grief. We learn that warrants have been issued for the apprehension of several supposed to be connected with the affray, but no examination has at this date (June 29), been had Forester Black was formerly a resident of this city; was a graduate of the Lebanon, Tennessee, Law School, and had been for several years located at Huntsville in the practice of his profession. He was much esteemed by his brother lawyers, and had many warm personal friends... We knew him as an intelligent, social, generous, unselfish gentlemen, honourable and high-minded in his intercourse, whose heart was bound to his friends with cords of steel. He thus, unfortunately, fell at the age of twenty-five years, leaving a young wife, sisters and brothers, and an aged father, to wail his untimely end."

I hope this small book of local history will serve as a starting point for historical research of Madison County, Arkansas.

I dedicate this book to my wife Jackie.

Scott Hensley

# GOODSPEEDS' - MADISON COUNTY, ARKANSAS

The Goodspeed Publishing Co., 1889.

## MADISON COUNTY, ARKANSAS

Madison County is in the second tier of counties from the northern and western boundaries of the State, between Benton and Washington on the west, and Carroll and Newton on the east. Carroll forms the northern boundary, Franklin and Johnson the southern. The parallel of 36º north latitude crosses the county several miles south of Huntsville. The length of the county from north to south is thirty miles. It is twelve miles wide on the northern boundary and twenty-four on the southern,comprising an area of about 700 square miles.

## TOPOGRAPHY.

Mountains.-The Boston Mountains extend east and west across the southern part of the county, between the head-waters of White and Mulberry Rivers. A range of hills extends nearly due north from the main mountain chain throughout the entire length of the county, forming the divide between King's River and War Eagle. Near the Carroll County line there is an elevation known as Swain's Mountain, the highest point in the northern part of the county. East of this divide, in the northeastern part of the county, the hills are high and abrupt, and the general aspect of the county is quite rugged. To the west there is a considerable expanse of comparatively level territory, elevated and not well watered, generally known as "the barrens." Ranges of hills define the flow of the streams, and n most instances restrict the intervening valleys to narrow limits, but nowhere rise to the dignity of mountains.

Streams.-White River, the most considerable affluent of the Mississippi from the west between the Missouri and Arkansas, rises in the southern part of Madison County, in Township 13, Range 25. After a general northwesterly course of about twenty miles, it crosses the western boundary in Township 15. In the county it receives the waters of Baldwin, Fleming and Miss Creeks from the south, and Kinney from the north. The principal branches of White River, which unite with it beyond the county limits, are Richland, War Eagle and King's River.

Richland rises in Township 16, Range 26, and pursues a general northwesterly course. It receives the waters of Lollar and Drake Creeks, the former a stream about fifteen miles in length. Thomas Creek is a branch of Lollar. Cherry Creek is the only northern branch of Richland of any importance. Brush Creek, an unimportant branch of White River, drains a small territory between Richland and War Eagle.

War Eagle is formed by the junction of Daden and Robinson Creeks, in Township 14, Range 25, and has a course of thirty-five miles in the county, changing abruptly from a northern to a northwest direction at
the mouth of Berry branch, northeast of Huntsville.

Whorton's Creek is its principal tributary from the east, being a stream about eleven miles long; the others are Henderson, Reed, Berry and Poynor. Jackson, Lee, Holiman and Glade flow into War Eagle from the west. King's River rises in the southeastern part of the county, and flows in a general northerly course. It receives the waters of Piney and Dry Fork from the east, and of Rockhouse and Pine from the west in this county.

Lake.- A lake on the land of J. C. Long and J. A. Carlock, Section 17, Township 17, Range 26, is worthy of mention. Originally embracing an area of ten acres, and known to have attained a depth of four feet, it has been reduced by drainage to two acres, and rarely reaches a depth of ten inches in a protracted wet



season. The location is on the divide between King's River and War Eagle, and is elevated above the country immediately surrounding. There are no springs in the vicinity. During the Summer the basin becomes dry, and is covered with a heavy growth of swamp grass.

Springs.- These are numerous. Probably the largest is that known as Withrow's, four miles from Huntsville. A large stream of water here gushes forth from the base of a steep cliff, and after a course of several hundred yards, disappears into the earth, again coming to the surface at War Eagle, a half mile distant. In Bowen Township a small stream issues from a crevice in the rock, depositing a sediment similar to a stalactite or stalagmite.

Geology.- A geological reconnaissance of the county, prepared by David Dale Owen, State geologist, is herewith submitted:

The continuance of the southwest dip, brings in still higher members of the subcarboniferous group on the main fork of King's River.

Five miles below the forks of King's River, there are alternations of limestones and sandstones, with some shaly partings, all belonging to the upper division of the subcarboniferous group. Fifty feet above the highest bed of limestone observed at this locality, there are some thirty feet of shale shown in a section in a ravine. The lower part of this shale is black and bituminous, and exhibits, in splitting, curious, conchoidal impressions, in which, however, no organic structure is discerned; the upper part is light grey and encloses flattened concretions of clay ironstone. This shale is overlaid by sandstone belonging to the Millstone grit series.

Ascending the valley of King's River toward the forks, masses of

conglomerate sandstone are encountered, which have fallen from the cliffs above. From the forks of King's River, a high bluff is seen to the east, with vertical cliffs of conglomerate and Millstone grit, overhanging the shales, under which are the sandstones, Archimedes, and encrinital limestones of the upper subcarboniferous group.

The soil of the valley of King's River is black and rich, from the washings it receives from the limestones and bituminous shales of the adjacent slopes; but the same cause has operated to produce a miry road; liable to be washed into deep holes, which makes the traveling disagreeable.

Both the ascent of the valley, and the southerly dip, contribute to bring the Archimedes limestone and Millstone grits gradually lower in the hills as you proceed up King's River.

In the ridge, which divides the waters of King's River from those of War Eagle and Richland Creek, on or near Samuel Rags' farm, and about a quarter of a mile to the end of the Clarksville road, a small branch makes a perpendicular fall over twelve feet of overhanging conglomerate sandstone; beneath this are about eighteen inches of shale, including six inches of coal. I traveled fifteen miles from my camp on King's River, to see this coal, in the hopes that it might prove to be a workable bed, but was disappointed in finding it so thin; because a good bed of coal would be of infinite service to this country, remote from a navigable stream, if for no other purpose than that of blacksmith's use. At considerable labor a few hundred pounds of this coal were obtained, by taking advantage of the cavernous opening made by nature, beneath the cliff of conglomerate: already the bed is so difficult of access, back in the recesses of the cliff, that even with all the height obtainable by the removal of the whole thickness of the shale, a space of only from eighteen to twenty-four inches is cleared between the hard sills of sandstone, to work in, and it has become therefore necessary, in order to obtain any coal, that the



workman should lie on his side and work his pick in this uncomfortable position.

By computation, the coal under this conglomerate is at least 400 feet above the valley of King's River. It is underlaid by Millstone grit, succeeded, in the descending order, by a great thickness of marly shales, under which are the Archimedes and encrinital limestone and associate sandstone. No continuous section was obtained where the relative thickness of the different members could be measured.

In summits of the highest ridges, near the head of King's River, about 200 feet of red and variegated shales and sandstone come in over the conglomerate. In this space, coals of workable thickness are more likely to occur than under the conglomerate; and the inhabitants of Madison County would do well to make diligent search for outcrops of coal in these higher measures. As yet, however, no symptoms of coal have been discovered among these superior shales, in the southeastern part of Madison County.

Some pieces of lead ore are reported to have been picked up in the valley of King's River, viz.: in the Basham and Roebuck settlement on Dry Creek, three miles above Kingston; also by Burney, higher up the valley, near the head of King's River. At the latter locality, the rocks being mostly conglomerate sandstones and shales, which have not retained that openness of fissure requisite for the retention of metallic insinuations, it is not likely that productive lodes should occur, accessible to any reasonable amount of shafting; at the former, where the underlying limestone formations are nearer the surface, the prospect is somewhat more favorable; but still I do not consider the geological indications, in the southeast part of Madison County, as encouraging for mining operations as in the northern part of this county, where the barren and cavernous cherty limestones immediately underlie the country.

* * *

From the forks of King's River, we ascended for several miles on

the western branches of that stream, and then rose 460 feet to the divide between King's River and Whorton's Creek. In this ridge, the Archimedes, pentremital, encrinital, and other members of the upper division of the subcarboniferous limestone group were found in force, with intercalations and partings of shale and marl, with some alternations of ferruginous sandstone, especially on the western declivity, descending to Warton's Creek.

At Dotson's farm, on that stream, underneath these formations, a black, bituminous, sheety shale crops out, similar to the shale of Wiley's Cove, in Searcy County, of which fifteen feet can be seen exposed on the west bank of the creek. This shale dips at an angle of five or six degrees down stream, and is soon lost to view under flagstones; these again dip under argillaceous shales, including a ferruginous, calcareous band, charged with the remains of producta and chonetes, of which the P. elegans is the most abundant.

The ridge dividing Whorton's Creek and War Eagle is 290 feet above the former stream. On the top of this ridge some sixty to eighty feet of conglomerate overlies subcarboniferous limestones, shales and sandstones.

The succession on Whorton's Creek and War Eagle is as follows:

1. Ferruginous and argillaceous shales.

2. Conglomerate sandstone.

3. Shales, both black and ferruginous.

4. Millstone grit and shaly sandstones.

5. Shales.

6. Archimedes and pentremital limestones.

7. Black shale, thin.

8. Grey shales, including band of productal calcareous rock.

9. Flagstones.

10. Dotson black sheety shale.
Note. 10, The Dotson black shale, is the lowest bed visible in this part of Madison County.

Five miles above Huntsville concretionary and schistose beds of Archimedes limestone form the bed of War Eagle, and a rugged bench of harder layers of the same rock borders for some distance its north bank, like an artificial wall. Some dark shales are intercolated amongst these upper subcarboniferous limestones on this stream. Here the dip is southeasterly, so that the flagstones and dark shales soon rise from beneath the aforementioned limestones in a northwest course.

The surface of some of the slabs, both of the flagstones and harder shaly strata, is covered with cylindrical and conical impressions, often in high relief, some of which are in semi-lunar whorls or coils. These are, probably, referrable to various species of fossil fucoides, or sea weeds; but the structure is so obscure that the inference of their origin is, at present, rather problematical.

All the ridges passed over between King's River and War Eagle had a capping of conglomerate, which is separated from the Archimedes limestone by ferruginous shales; these are, however, not as thick as in the valley of King's River. The conglomerate has, also, a considerable mass of ferruginous shale overlying it; and the associate sandstones of the Millstone grit series are also charged with oxide of iron; indeed, some of these ferruginous layers appear to contain iron enough to be entitled to rank as ores,

and were they not too siliceous, might be profitably reduced to iron.

A few miles south of Huntsville the road is, in many places, strewed with white water-worn quartzy pebbles, derived from the disintegration of the conglomerate rock which lies in the hill above.

The soil here is generally red, from the quantity of iron washed into it from the shales and ferruginous sandstones of the adjacent hillsides.

About fifteen feet of black shale are exposed in the banks of the spring branch of War Eagle, two miles below Huntsville. This shale encloses hard and heavy kidney-shaped masses of carbonate of iron, in the center of which particles of white iron pyrites are found, which have been mistaken for silver ore. Here, a considerable quantity of good iron ore could be obtained, though not enough, by itself, to supply a furnace; but, no doubt, other localities of the same ore can be disclosed, which, together, might afford sufficient. In fact, the symptoms of the presence of iron are so general in the rocks of this vicinity, under the conglomerate, as to render it a locality well worthy the attention of the iron-master and the owners of property. This mass of shale is covered with flaggy sandstone, and is, most likely. the equivalent of the Dotson black shale and flagstone of Whorton's Creek. The strata dip, here, to the south-east.

A qualitative analysis of the water obtained at the head of Kimble's Creek, four miles from Huntsville, was made, and gave as its principal constituents:

Bicarbonate of lime.

Bicarbonate of magnesia.

Bicarbonate of the oxide of iron.

Chloride of sodium.



Chloride of magnesium.

Small quantities of sulphate of soda.

It is a weak, saline chalybeate, possessing mild laxative and tonic properties.

At our encampment on Holman's Creek, two miles northwest of Huntsville, the Archimedes limestone occurs in ledges on its banks, underlaid by black shales.

The same limestone, with its accompanying shales, occurs two or three miles from Phillips', on the road to Osage Spring.

A few inches of coal are said to have been discovered some distance up Holman's Creek, associated with this black shale. The rocks, along this branch, lie too low in the geological formations to contain any workable beds of coal.

On this same stream, about nine miles northwest of Huntsville, the road leads, for half a mile, through barrens with a sandy soil, followed by prairie in which sandstone crops out about ten miles from Huntsville. The prairie is bounded by wooded hills off to the southwest.

Proceeding toward the northwest, the Archimedes limestone and associate shale are succeeded by chert and cherty limestone on the edge of the barrens; after which comes sandstone in the prairie. In the former, casts of Orthis crinistria were found about four or five miles from Holman's Creek.

The cherty limestone, which belongs, doubtless, to the lower division of the subcarboniferous group, has a considerable area in the northern part of Madison County, and possesses the peculiar lithological character of the most productive lead-bearing rocks of the adjacent part of Southwestern Missouri.

Some lead ore has been found in the Moody settlement, about four miles north of Huntsville; if it had its origin in this formation, it is a locality which should claim the attention of the

miner, as will appear more fully in the next section, when treating of Benton County.

This cherty limestone, containing a few entrochites, underlies the Brush Creek barrens, and the spring at C. Fitches', on the edge of these barrens, and close to the line between this county and Washington, wells up through the same description of rocks; these
are analogous to, and most probably contemporaneous with, the geological formation that underlies the barrens of Kentucky.

Mineral Development.- Considerable excitement was occasioned in 1886 by the discovery of silver at Bear Creek Hollow, in Piney Township, in the northeastern part of the county. There was an immediate influx of miners; claims were staked off and recorded, but the expectations of the prospectors were not realized. Previous excavations were discovered, and the location of a smelter determined by a large quantity of ashes.

At the outbreak of the Civil War one Elliott was detected in the surreptitious manufacture of silver dollars in this section, and convicted of counterfeiting. The supposition that he discovered and utilized silver ore in this way is at least plausible.

Iron ore has been discovered three miles southwest of Huntsville, on the divide between Richland and War Eagle; zinc on the head-waters of War Eagle, on White River, in Valley Township; and various minerals at other places.

Archaeological.- In June, 1888, a workman discovered seven metal images while plowing in a field near Huntsville. Each is about four inches in length and one-fourth of an inch thick, showing in silhouette the features of a race of people who seem to have had prominent noses and receding foreheads. The metal is evidently lead, with the possible admixture of silver. The circumstances under which they were molded will always remain a subject of interesting conjecture. There are mounds in various portions of the county, the most important of which is situated on

War Eagle, and has an area of an acre at a vertical height of fifty feet. No effort has ever been made to ascertain whether the people who constructed it have left any relics of their labor.

## SETTLEMENT.

Roads.- Two principal routes were traveled by the earliest settlers to Madison County, one following the Arkansas River to Fort Smith, and thence passing through Fayetteville; the other passing through Missouri, southwesterly from St. Louis through Springfield, to the extreme northwest portion of Arkansas. The universal law obtained here, settlements advancing with the streams, and not until comparatively recent years has population pushed upward from the valleys into the mountains. As it is with the streams that an account of early settlement in the county is concerned, it may be well to mention each individually.

Richland.- George Tucker drove the first wagon to this section in the fall of 1828, from Cane Hill, Washington County. With Samuel and Daniel Vaughan he had explored the region in the previous spring. Tucker settled on what is known as the Sheridan bottom, on the border of Washington County. In the same year came John Holmesley, his son Stephen, and his son in-law, Michael Masters, from Castor Creek, near Black River. Holmesley, Sr., accounted for his removal in this way: A hog was missing in the Caster settlement, and he was accused of stealing it. After hearing the story of his misdemeanor several times, he began to believe it, and thought best to find a place to live elsewhere. He located at Wesley, his son opposite where Dr. Hite lives, and his son-in-law on the Green Gibson farm, where he died in 1831. This was the first death in the valley. In 1828 George Howery removed from Cane Hill to the Buchanan farm. He had come from Warren County, Tenn., to Cane Hill in 1827. His wife and her son, John Calico, ex-county treasurer, and still living at an advanced age, joined him in 1828. The first to arrive in 1829 were John Harp and Joseph McMurray, who settled



where Calloway Lawson and Alexander Neely now live, respectively. In the same year John Austin settled where Judge Harrell now lives. Austin was son-in-law to John Holmesley. John
Reeves settled on William Wilson's farm in 1829. Isaac and Jacob Drake arrived in 1830, from Tennessee; the former located at Sander's mill, the latter at the mouth of the creek that bears his name. Josiah Means in 1830 removed from the summit of the Cumberland Mountains, in Warren County, Tenn., to the farm of B. B. Davis, recently deceased, on Richland. Reuben Lollar and John Dunaway settled on Lollar Creek in 1830. The farm of the former is occupied by his son; Mrs. Dunaway still lives at a very old age. Green Gibson settled on Gibson Creek in 1830. Pleasant M. Johnson, first sheriff of the county, John C. Johnson, and Martin Johnson came in 1829; Thomas M. Johnson, in 1830; all from Warren County, Tenn. George and Nicholas Conute came in 1829 from the same locality. Willis Privett came in 1829, but sold his improvements in 1833 to Jacob Gray. William Clark settled on Drake's Creek in 1832, Beverly Harp, a Christian preacher, located at the head of Cherry Creek, in the same year.

King's River.-In the Summer and fall of 1827 Thomas Cunningham, John J. Coulter, and Henry King, of Lauderdale County, Ala., made a prospecting expedition into the valley of King's River. King died (this being the first death of a white man in the county), and was buried on the bank of the stream that bears his name. Cunningham and Coulter returned to Alabama.

In the fall of 1829 William King, Charles Burney, Turner Hamblet, Thomas Rogers, William Adair, Lemuel Rogers and Benjamin F. King, of Alabama, came in a colony to the valley. They found here one settler, Leonard Koker, who had come the preceding year and cleared off three acres. He was in charge of a large drove of cattle owned by planters in the Arkansas River valley. He sold his improvements to Turner Hamblet, the son in-law of William King. The latter settled near the old camp ground; William Adair, where Mr. McCracken now lives. The first white

child born in the valley was William Henderson Burney, son of Charles and Mary (King) Burney. In addition to those already named there were living in the valley in 1832 one Melton, on the confines of civilization down the river; Manuel Clements, Samuel Durham, who came in 1830; Thomas Rodgers, by whom the site of Kingston was owned; Eli Sweden, who gave to Sweden Creek its name; Jeremiah Combs, from Warren County, Tenn; Garrett Lane, from Illinois, who came in 1832; James Frazier and Moses Guess, from Hickory Valley, six miles from McMinnville, Warren Co., Tenn.; George and Haywood Weathersby; John F. King, the well-known preacher, came in 1834. The first frame house in the valley was built in 1851 or 1852 by John Combs and George King.

The first school-house, a log building twenty-four feet square, was built in 1833. The first teacher was from Tennessee. The first sermon was preached by Andrew Buchannan, a Presbyterian minister.

War Eagle.-It is said that Daniel and Thomas Jackson settled on Jackson's Creek in 1818, but this is probably not to be credited. William Hawkins settled upon the farm now owned by L. W. Routh in 1830, and built a mill here in 1838. David Phillips removed from Jackson County, Ala., to the vicinity of Huntsville in 1831, and John Phillips in the same year. Richard Withrow settled three miles south of Huntsville in 1831, and in 1832 removed to the spring which bears the name of his family. In 1831 George W. Sanders became a resident upon the site of Huntsville. Simon Smith came from Madison County, Ala., in 1830, and in 1832 removed six miles up that stream to the locality in which his descendants now live. In Bowen Township William McElhaney became a resident in 1833; William and John Bowen in 1832; John Moore in 1831; Pleasant Hamlin in 1829; Jeremiah Meeks in 1830; Jesse Maxwell in 1832; Robert Lee in 1832; Abner Cantrell (still living and nearly a hundred years old) in 1833. James Henderson settled on Henderson Creek at an early

date. He made hunting a business. Others arrived at later dates, among whom were Abram McConnell, 1836; Hiram Stotts, 1838; J. B. Gilliland, 1837; Joshua Boren, 1836; B. C. Sams, 1837; James Cain, 1838. The "Alabama settlement" was made in about 1842; John and William Berry, Campbell Montgomery, M. P. Mitchell, W. D. Proctor, George Long, Thomas Maynard and Thomas Willis constituted its early population.

Whorton's Creek.-The earliest settler was Joshua Whorton, who with Joseph Fanning were residents prior to 1832.

Vaughan's Valley.-The most fertile and beautiful landscape in Northwestern Arkansas is named from its pioneer settlers, Samuel and Daniel Vaughan. Born in Virginia, their father, William Vaughan, removed to Warren County, Tenn., and thence to Wayne County, Mo., where he was one of the earliest settlers, and thence to Crawford County, Ark., where he located on the Arkansas River near Short Mountain Creek. Crossing the Boston mountains Samuel and Daniel Vaughan settled near Evansville, Washington County, before the Indian title to that section had been extinguished, and, being encroachments, their improvements were destroyed by the regular soldiers. In 1826 they removed to Cane Hill, Washington County, where they were the first settlers, and in 1828 migrated to what is now known as the Tuttle settlement, on Richland. In 1831 Samuel Vaughan removed to the valley and bought the improvements of one Friend, an Indian half-breed of migratory habits, then its only occupant. Isaac Vaughan now lives
here. Samuel Vaughan dealt largely in Government claims. He died at the age of seventy-seven. Daniel Vaughan lived all his life on his first claim, a short distance west of Hindsville. William and John Hind, from Warren County, Tenn., arrived about 1832, John locating on the site of Hindsville, and William southeast two and one-half miles. Miles, Abram, John and Barnett Beach, Samuel and Riley Lane, John Harp, Jackson Titsworth and William Evans were also among the early settlers. The field notes of the government survey of Township 17 north. Range 27 west, show

the "road from Osage Prairie to Izard court-house," crossing diagonally from southeast to northwest the dwellings of "Hynd," Beach and Vaughan. This origin was sectionized in 1834.

White River.-The settlers on this stream prior to 1834 were as follows: Robert Tucker, from Cape Girardeau County, Mo., who arrived in September, 1833, with a large family of grown sons; the father of Cleve Estep, who owned the site of St. Paul; John Balden, a man of bad reputation, who lived at the mouth of Balden Creek, but remained only a short time; Isaac Teeters, a Dutchman, from Illinois; Jesse Armstrong, from the same State, whose farm is now owned by H. B. Brashears; Samuel Shastid, from Illinois, who had been brought up with Abraham Lincoln; Maston B. Pool and John Bivens, who came on the same boat up Arkansas River in 1834; Enos Robbins, who lived near the Washington County line, and was a famous hunter; James Stewart, the first postmaster at Jupiter, who lived at Cross Creek; Morgan Buck, from North Carolina; Pleasant Stewart, who lived on 'Possum Creek; William Tucker, from North Carolina; Henry Raynor, John Williams, a great trader, who dealt largely in horses, slaves, etc. Under the impetus which this valley has received from the construction of the railroads the old landmarks are rapidly disappearing.

Game, etc.- Although unmarked by the influence of civilization the region that now constitutes Carroll County was in many respects most inviting. Buffalo ranged the forests in herds. Deer were found in great numbers, and smaller game abounded, while the black bear was the most formidable foe the hunter encountered. The creeks teemed with fish, and the forests literally flowed with honey. The means of obtaining a subsistence thus provided were not unappreciated. Every settler became a hunter and trapper. The black bear was found everywhere, but his principal haunts were the mountains in the western part of the county. Bruin was in great favor with the Indians. They returned



from the Territory as late as 1842 in hunting parties, and usually remained several months during the winter. There was a suppressed feeling of resentment against this among the first population, but as the settlers began to turn their attention to farming and stock-raising, the work of the Indians in protecting them from bears came to be regarded in a more friendly light. The Indians could remove the pelt from a deer without cutting, and, after curing, such a pelt was filled with bear's grease, sewed shut, and in this manner carried away. Bears, Indians and whites seem to have had a common penchant for honey. The whites would cut down the tree, if necessary, remove the honey, and leave the bees to find a new home. Sometimes a hole was cut into the tree, thus enabling them to remove the honey from time to time. It was put in barrels by the whites, and in deer skins by the Indians, and sold at Fayetteville or Fort Smith for two bits a pound. Bee-trees are still to be found in the mountains, though not so frequently as at one time. Bears were not extinct in the Leatherwood Mountains ten years ago, before Eureka Springs came into existence, and deer are still seen occasionally about the head-waters of White River, but the chase may already be regarded as a "lost art," existing only in tradition.

Land Claims.-The first care of the immigrant upon reaching the county was the selection of a claim, if he had not already visited the region as a prospector and done so. Fertile bottom lands along the streams were invariably taken up first, as affording convenient access to water and insuring good soil. The underbrush and smaller trees were cleared away sufficiently to admit of the planting of corn, potatoes and vegetables; the larger trees were "girdled," and not removed for years in some cases. In the meantime the settler's family lived in their wagons, or in such improvised shelter as could be readily provided. Until their first crop should mature they lived on game, fish, wild fruits, and corn or other grain obtained from the older residents or settlements.

Pioneer Architecture was simple, yet ingenious. The house was supported upon stone walls at the corners, and a cellar was not deemed absolutely necessary. The walls were usually hewn logs, dove-tailed together at the corners, and plugged with blocks of wood and mortar. The doors and window shutters swung on wooden hinges. Window glass was unknown; light was admitted by opening the shutter, and in cold weather the inmates would have been badly off, indeed, but for that kind provision of nature which prevents the wind blowing from all directions at once, thus permitting one or other of the windows to be open all the time. The floor was puncheon, that is, it consisted of logs dressed on one side with the ax and fitted together as closely as possible. No part of the house required more work than the roof.

Rafters were laid horizontally from end to end of the wall. A board-tree, known to those versed in wood-craft by a peculiarity of the bark, was carefully selected and split into clap-boards four or five feet in length. A row of these was placed upon the lower edge of the roof; a horizontal stick of timber about four inches square was placed over them, about twenty inches from the lower edge. This was technically known as a "weight." To keep it in position it was firmly braced against the logs in the gables. Another row of clap-boards was laid over-lapping the first, with their lower edges against the weight; another weight braced against the first was added, and so on until the roof was completed. Log chimneys mortared on the inside were usually constructed, and some are in use at this day. Stone chimneys are a later innovation.

Early Mills.-The preparation of cereal foods was one of the difficulties of frontier life, and the method of its solution seems to have been borrowed from the Indians. After the family had acquired a temporary residence, and even before, the "mortar and pestle" were indispensable in providing their food supply. A solid log, three or four feet in length, was planted firmly in the ground; the top was then burned out as much as required, making a basin-



like concavity.

This was the mortar. The pestle was a tough stick of timber from the heart of an oak or hickory, fastened at the end of a Long sweep, after the manner of a well bucket. Corn was placed in the mortar, when the pestle was brought down upon it forcibly and rapidly. When the operator tired of his work, or thought he had done it well enough, the contents of the mortar were passed over a sieve; the finer portions were used as meal, the residue as hominy. Occasionally the pestle was operated by water-power, when the machines became popularly known as a "Slow Joe" or "Lazy Tom." The first water-mill in the county was on Richland. The Withrow mill was the first on War Eagle. Here there is a natural site for an overshot wheel; the water from the Withrow Spring disappears in the ground, and in the crevice through which it falls the water-wheel was placed.

Population Statistics.-The following table shows the population by townships in 1850 and 1880:

Township: Boston
1880: 552

Township: Bowen
1880: 977
1850: 650

Township: California
1880: 589

Township: Hilburn
1880: 988
1850: 544

Township: King's River
1880: 1,270
1850: 606

Township: Lamar
1880: 861

Township: Marble
1880: 554

Township: Piney
1880: 411

Township: Prairie
1880: 1,441
1850: 836

Township: Richland
1880: 605
1850: 736

Township: Union
1880: 443

Township: Valley
1880: 522

Township: War Eagle
1880: 1,879
1850: 1,240

Township: Whorton's Creek
1880: 363



In 1860 the white population was 7,444; the colored population, 296; total, 7,740. In 1870, white, 8,081; colored, 150; total, 8,231. In 1880, white, 11,331; colored, 124; total, 11,455. Of the population in 1880 there were born in Arkansas, 7,366; in Tennessee, 1,367; in Alabama, 171; in Georgia, 227; in Missouri, 639; in Mississippi, 30; in foreign countries, 16.

## COUNTY BUILDINGS.

Erection.-Madison County was erected by the State Legislature at its first session, September 30, 1836. This part of the State was included in New Madrid County prior to 1813; in Arkansas County, from 1813 to 1815; in Lawrence County, from 1815 to 1820; in Independence County, from 1820 to 1825; in Izard County, from 1825 to 1827, when Lovely County was erected. Lovely was abolished in 1828, when Washington was erected, including all that part of Madison County and the northwestern part of the State north of the line between Townships 12 and 13, and west of the line between Ranges 25 and 26. October 26, 1831, by act of the Legislature, "All that tract of country, including all the settlements now made on the waters of what is called the War Eagle Fork of White River be, and the same is hereby declared to be in Washington County." When Carroll County was erected, in 1833, the line of Range 25, and the ridge dividing the waters of War Eagle and King's River, were made its western boundary, thus including all the territory drained by King's River. This arrangement continued until 1836, when Madison was erected. It extended from the northern boundary of Township 12 to the Missouri line, a distance of fifty-two miles, with an extreme width of about twenty-five miles. King's River formed the eastern boundary on the north. The western boundary was changed November 26, 1838. The line between Madison and Carroll was defined January 11, 1843, January 20, 1843, December 29, 1854,

and January 15, 1857. The Newton line was defined December 21, 1848. April 8, 1869, that part of Madison north of a line bisecting Township 19 north, Ranges 25 to 27 west, was annexed to Carroll. This territory extended from King's River to the line of Benton County, and comprised about 180 square miles, including the whole of Mountain and Cedar Creek Townships. In 1885 a strip of territory two miles wide on the southern boundary of the county was annexed to Johnson and Franklin, and a similar excision one mile wide was made on the west in favor of Washington. The present area is about 750 square miles.

Court-houses.-The first court in the county was held in the. barn of Evan S. Polk, northwest of Huntsville about one fourth of a mile. The barn of John Sanders was used for the same purpose.

The first court-house stood upon the public square in Huntsville, which has been occupied in this way ever since. It was built of hewed logs, which, to facilitate ventilation or for some other purpose, were never "chinked and daubed." There was one room, about thirty feet square, open to the roof; it was entered by two doors from the north and south, while the judge's table was at the east end. There was neither stove nor chimney, nor need of any, as the sessions were held late in the spring and early in the fall. The benches and tables rested on terra firma for several years, when a puncheon floor was added. This building was erected in 1837-38, at a cost of $150, provided by a tax levied at the rate of $1.28 per forty acres of improved land.

The next court-house was built in 1845. It was a brick building forty feet square and two stories high. The lower floor was used as a court-room. It was entered by doors on the north and south; the judge presided at the east end; the floor was of brick; the stairway was in the northwest corner, and a narrow hall extended east and west through the second story, communicating with the offices of the clerk and sheriff, the jury rooms and several other apartments. There were three windows on the east and west, an



equal number on the north and south in the second story, and two windows and a door in the lower story.

The roof sloped north and south. The contractor was Evan S. Polk, who burned the brick on his farm adjoining the town. The cost was about $4,000. This building was burned by northern vandals in 1863. The records were taken to Springfield, Mo., and there lost or destroyed, in great part.

The first sessions of the court, at the close of the war. were held in the house of John Vaughan, now owned by W. J. Sams, and in Masonic hall. January 28, 1867, James A. Jay, commissioner of public buildings, was directed by the county court to sell the bricks of the old court-house. April 27, 1868, the court resolved to build a court-house, and appointed John Carroll to draft a plan for a suitable building. May 1, 1868, he reported the plan of a brick building to cost $6,000. October 30, 1868, Charles W. Richmond succeeded Carroll,and on the following day he reported a plan, which was adopted, and $10,000 appropriated for its erection. November 14, 1868, Richmond and Carroll were directed to let out the erection of the building by contract. It was to have been a stone building, 40×60 feet, with a portico on the south side, and its erection would have been a boon to the county. Unfortunately the bids exceeded the appropriation by nearly $2,000. In January, 1869, a new plan was adopted. The building, as erected, was a frame structure, forty feet square and two stories high. A hall extended through the lower floor from north to south, on each side of which there were four rooms. The upper floor was used as a court-room, and two apartments in the north end were occupied as jury rooms. The building was completed under the supervision of William Logan as commissioner, Mr. Richmond having resigned. Isaac Drake contracted for the masonry, and O. D. Johnson for the frame work. The building was completed in January, 1871. The aggregate cost was $4,600, paid in county warrants at 75 per cent. discount, thus entailing a debt of about $16,000. The county court resisted payment, and did not formally

accept the building until January 24, 1872. It was destroyed by fire December 1, 1879.

April 8, 1879, the court appointed M. Knight, A. A. Brodie, William Marrs, F. M. Sams, F. O. Massie, John F. Proctor, N. G. Heflin and W. A. Gage commissioners to select a site for a new court-house. The lot, then vacant, adjoining the public square on the north was favored by many, but the commission failed to agree, and the old site was chosen by the county judge. G. N. Heflin was appointed building commissioner January 5, 1881, but declined; John R. Simpson was appointed in April, 1881. The contract was awarded to W. A. Gage May 24, 1881, at his bid of $3,000. February 6, 1882, S. P. Jackson contracted to finish and furnish the interior for $1,000. The building is built of brick, 40×50 feet, and is twenty-six feet high from the foundation to the roof.

There are four doors, and two halls crossing in the center of the lower floor, thus giving convenient access to four rooms, each 12×27 feet. The entire upper story is used as a court-room. The building was formally accepted by the county court October 4, 1882, and constitutes the present court-house.

Jails.-There have been three different county jails, all of which have occupied the same site. The first was built by Samuel Whiteley, about 1839. It was a log building about twenty four feet square, constructed of very heavy timber, dovetailed closely together. On the west side, ten feet from the ground, there was a door, reached by steps, and opening into a room, in the floor of which there was a trap-door, giving access to a dungeon beneath. There was one window in each room, on the north side. The more dangerous prisoners were placed in the dungeon, and escapes were frequent until 1858, when an iron cage was placed therein. It was made of wagon-tire iron by the local blacksmiths, and after the burning of the jail in 1863 was wrought into horseshoes and various implements.

The second jail was built in 1866-67, by Elijah Drake. It was



similar to the first in the arrangement of the cells, but had a window in each room on the north and south sides. The walls of the lower cell consisted of two horizontal log abutments, with a perpendicular palisade between. One Smith, imprisoned for robbery, burned the building in 1879, in an effort to escape.

The present jail is a substantial brick building, the equal of any in the rural districts of the State. A tax for its erection was levied in 1882, 1883 and 1884, and having reached the sum of $1,112, was duly appropriated by the county court November 3, 1884. F. M. Sams was appointed building commissioner. January 5, 1885, the contract was awarded to S. P. Jackson and S. H. Berry, at their bid of $772. In July, 1885, the P. J. Pauley Jail Building and Manufacturing Company was awarded the contract for the construction of iron gratings of the windows, doors, cells and corridors. C. W. Lear received $150 for digging a well at the jail. The aggregate cost was about $4,500. The building was completed in September, 1885.

## COUNTY OFFICERS.

Clerk.-The clerk of the circuit court is elected for a term of two years, and is ex-officio clerk of the county and probate courts and recorder. This arrangement has continued since the admission of the States. The incumbents of this office in Madison County have been as follows: H. B. Brown, 1836-48; P. M. Phillips, 1848-49; J. S. Polk, 1849-52; J. R. Berry, 1852-60; B. B. Davis, 1860-64; O. D. Johnson, 1864-66; P. W. Newton, 1866-68; F. M. Sams, 1868-70; O. D. Johnson, 1870-72; F. M. Sams, 1872-74; W. A. Gage, 1874-82; J. H. Bohannan 1882-88.

Sheriff.-The incumbents of this office, elected for two years, have been as follows: P. M. Johnson, 1836-46; Joseph Bowen, 1846-48; B. Vaughan, 1848-58; T. D. Berry, 1858-60; E. Drake, 1860-64; W. K. Henderson, 1864-66; Lee Taylor, 1866-67; B. Vaughan, 1867-68; A. K. Berry, 1868-71;

G. W. R. Smith, 1871-74; J. Gilliland, 1874-76; B. Vaughan, 1876-78; J. J. Taylor, 1878-80; J. C. Long, 1880-84; C. C. Hill, 1884-88.

Treasurer.-The treasurer is also elected for a term of two years. This office has been held by the following persons: H. C. Daugherty, 1836-42; J. Dennis, 1842-46; John C. Calico, 1846-54; C. H. Boatright, 1854-56; J. Williams, 1856-64; R. Johnson, 1864-66; J. Williams, 1866-68; R. Johnson, 1868-72; J. Phillips, 1872-74; J. Williams, 1874-78; W. R. Phillips, 1878 -82; W. A. Marrs, 1882-84; C. B. Sanders, 1884-86; W. S. Lowry, 1886-88.

Coroner.-M. Perryman, 1836-38; Elias Henele, 1838-40; W. G. Phillips, 1840-54; I. Council, 1854-56; James Bynum, 1856-58; R. L. Fagan, 1858-60; E. Chapell, 1860-62; J. W. Canady, 1862-64; B. B. Baily, 1864-66; H. Combs, 1866-68; John Sisemore, 1868-72; J. K. Austin, 1872-74; L. R. Parks, 1874-76; Morgan Reaves, 1876-78; Thomas Bottom, 1878-82; J. M. Hawkins, Jr., 1882-84; John Bowen, 1884-86; J. M. Hawkins, Jr., 1886-88. The coroner is elected for two years.

Surveyor.-T. McCuiston, 1836-48; E. Davis, 1848-50; S. E. Renner, 1850-52; Henry Killian, 1852-54; B. B. Davis, 1854-60; S. Burchett, 1860-62; G. D. Niel, 1862-64; Enoch Ball, 1864-66; E. H. Shipley, 1866-68; S. Burchett, 1868-72; E. T. Shipley, 1872-74; R. W. Young, 1874-76; E. H. Shipley, 1876-78; D. D. Phillips, 1878-80; Calvin Evans, 1880-82; W. G. Canady, 1882-86; W. E. Keefer, 1886-88.

Assessor.-J. M. Wilson, 1862-64; E. Drake, 1864-66; J. M. Denny, 1866-67; B. Vaughan, 1867-68; J. Haynes, 1868-71; William Tweedy, 1871-72; B. Vaughan, 1872-76; B. B. Davis, 1876-78; A. Neeley, 1878-80; S. F. Vaughan, 1880-82; S. N. Welten, 1882-84; George Williams, 1884-86; J. A. Bell, 1886-88.

State Senator.-Madison County was not represented in the first session of the State Legislature, 1836-38. Washington, Benton and Madison were represented by O. Evans,



A. Whinnery, 1838-42; Benton and Madison by J. G. Walker, 1842-46; J. B. Dickson, 1846-50; John Berry, 1850-66; Isaac Murphy, 1856-58; M. Douglass, 1858-62; E. D. Ham, 1864 66; J. Dunagin, 1866-68. In 1868 Madison, with Marion, Carroll, Fulton and Izard, became the Third Senatorial District, which elected M. L. Stephenson, 1868-70; William Dugger, 1870-74. Madison and Benton became the Twenty-fourth District in 1874, and so continued, with the following representation: C. J. Reagan, 1874-78; E. P. Watson, 1878-82; J. T. Walker, 1882-86.

Representative.-J. W. Sanders, H. S. Wilson, 1840-42; William Gage, Daniel Vaughan, 1842-44; J. C. Sumner, H. C. Berry, George W. Sanders, 1844-46; Joseph Dennis, J. F. Wright, George W. Forrest, 1846-48; John Berry, John Gage, 1848-50; G. W. Forrest. P. M. Johnson, 1850-52; P. M. Johnson, A. Wood, 1852-56; G. W. Forrest, J. S. Polk, 1856-58; B. Vaughan, T. Bateman, 1858-60; J. C. Montgomery. S. E. Kenner, 1860-62; J. R. Berry, R. F. Naylor, 1862-64; T. H. Scott, G. W. Seamans, 1864-66; L. B. Sanders, John Carroll, 1866-68. Under the constitution of 1868 the State was districted: Madison, Marion and Carroll-Benjamin Vaughan, J. A. Fitzwater, J. T. Hopper, P. A. Williams, 1868-70; Boone, Madison, Carroll, Fulton, Izard, Mario-E. P. Watson, G. J. Crump, F. J. Eubanks, J. S. O'Neal, 1870-72; W. L. Chapman, Joseph Wright, J. M. Foster, J. F. Cunningham, 1872-74; D. G. Hart, J. M. Foster, 1874. Under the last constitution Madison, individually, has been represented as follows: W. C. Cluck, 1874-76; F. M. Sams, 1876-78; W. C. Cluck, 1878-80; Daniel Boone, 1880-82; W. T. Brooks, 1882-84; Joel N. Bunch, 1884-86.

## TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION.

Isaac Murphy and H. H. Bollinger represented the county in the constitutional convention of 1861; G. W. Seamans in 1864; F. M. Sams in 1868; John Carroll in 1874.

There were six townships in Madison County in 1850, viz.:

Bowen,Hilburn, King's River, Prairie, Richland and War Eagle. The county court records having been destroyed, it is impossible to give the dates of their erection or original boundaries. It may be stated in a general way, however, that Bowen, named in honor of the first county judge, included the large central part of the county south of the county seat; King's River originally embraced all the territory drained by that stream, or the entire eastern part of the county; Hilburn extended across the southern boundary south of Bowen and Richland, and adjoining King's River; Richland included its present territory, Lamar, and part of Union; Prairie and War Eagle occupied the same relative positions as at present, the latter extending farther to the north. California, Cedar Creek, Marble, Mountain, Piney, Valley and Whorton's Creek were added between 1850 and 1860.

The following is an account of the organization of townships so far as can be ascertained from existing records:

Boston.-April 22, 1872: "On this day the petition of S. B. Williams and forty-one other petitioners was presented, praying the court to revive Boston Township in the county of Madison, State of Arkansas, with boundaries as follows, to wit: Commencing at the original line at the low gap at the head of the west fork of Freiley's Creek, thence running north to Richard Maricles on White River; thence north to the head of Robinson's Creek; thence down said creek to the mouth at War Eagle; thence north to Ogden's Creek to the head of the north branch of said Creek; thence to the head of Pine Creek; thence down Pine Creek to the mouth of King's River; thence east to the Newton County line, and the precinct thereof to be at Ephraim Good's. And the court being advised in the premises, doth sustain the prayer of said petitioners, and constitute said township and precinct herein before named as fully and legally as other townships are constituted for the said county of Madison."

Union.-October 28, 1872: "On this day the petition of A. Hartley and fifty-three other citizens and electors of the county of

Madison was presented to the court, praying that a new township be organized as follows, to wit: Commencing on the divide between Richland Creek and White River where the section line running east in Township 15 north, Range 27 west, in the center of said township, crosses said divide; thence east with said section line to the divide between War Eagle and Richland Creeks; thence south with said dividing ridge to the divide between Richland Creek and White River; thence northwest with said dividing ridge to the beginning; and to establish the precinct at the Gardner school-house in School District No. 31, and the name thereof to be Union Township. And the court, being sufficiently advised in the premises, doth sustain the prayer of said petitioners, and order that the same take effect on the 6th day of November, 1872."

Lamar.-July, 1878: Upon petition of Daniel Boone and others, this township was erected with a boundary line "beginning in the middle of Lollar's Creek, on the line between the present township of Richland and Union Township, thence with the middle of said Lollar's Creek to its junction with Richland Creek; thence with Richland Creek to the line between Ranges 27 and 28; thence north with said line to the line between the present townships of Richland and Prairie; thence with said line west or northwest to the Washington County line; thence south with the Washington County line to the line between the present township of Richland and Valley Township; thence east with Valley and Union Townships lines to the place of beginning." The voting precinct is at Wesley.

Independence.-July 9, 1884. This township was formed upon petition of S. M. Smith and thirty-two other citizens, and comprises the territory included within the following boundaries: "Commencing at the northwest corner of Section 3, on the township line between Townships 13 and 14, Range 28 west; thence south on section line between Sections 4 and 3, 9 and 10, 16 and 15, to the northwest corner of Section 22; thence southeast on the county line between Washington and Madison County to



the southeast corner of Section 25; thence north on the range line to the northeast corner of said township; thence west on township line between Townships 13 and 14 to the place of beginning." The voting precinct is at Independence school-house, District No. 97.

Kentucky.-August 8, 1885. This township was formed with the voting precinct at Center Point, and with boundaries described as follows: "Beginning at southeast corner of Section 22, in Township 13 north of Range 25 west; thence on section line between Sections 22 and 23, 15 and 14, 10 and 11, 2 and 3, until you intersect the township line between Townships 13 and 14; thence north to the center of Sections 34, 27 and 22, to center of Section 15, on south side, in Township 14 north, Range 25 west; thence west on section line to southwest corner of Section 16; thence north on west line of Section 16 to southwest corner of Section 9; thence west on section line to the center of the north boundary line of Section 16, Township 14 north, Range 26 west; thence south through the centers of Sections 16 and 21, to the center of the north boundary line of Section 28; thence east one-half mile to northeast corner of Section 28; thence south on section line to the center of the north boundary line of Section 3 in Township 13 north, Range 26 west; thence west one-half mile to northwest corner of said Section 3; thence due south on section line between Sections 4 and 3, 9 and 10, 16 and 15, 21 and 22, to the southwest corner of Section 22 to the county line; thence east on county line to the place of beginning."

## COUNTY FINANCES.

Richmond Johnston, treasurer in 1865, received during the year, $2,080, and disbursed $1,764.94, leaving a balance of $315.06 for that year. The revenue in 1866 was $2,016.99, and the amount of delinquent taxes amounted to $240.49. In 1867 the amount of taxes received was $2,657.35. In November, 1868, the county court canceled warrants amounting to $4,651.71. In 1868 a court-

house tax of $3,332.26, a contingent fund of $3,332.26, and general county taxes amounting to $9,996.78 were assessed. A court-house tax of $2,666.33 was collected in 1869. August 27, 1872, the treasurer reported having received, in 1871, as general revenue, $3,576.40; as court-house tax, $555.44, and as pauper tax, $555.44; a total of $4,687.28. In 1872 the pauper tax was $438.95; court-house tax, $658.42, and general revenue, $2,739.72.

In 1874 a poll tax of $1,659, State tax of $4,180, county tax of $2,090, pauper tax of $1,254, and tax to pay interest on court-house and pauper indebtedness, $1,045, were assessed. In April, 1881, there remained unpaid of indebtedness contracted prior to 1874, $1,926.38, and the amount of outstanding warrants and certificates issued since that date amounted to $6,285.24. In 1880 there was a poll tax of $1,816, a county tax for the reduction of obligations incurred prior to 1874 of $3,217.22, a contingent expense county tax of $3,056,35, and a tax for the care of public records of $160.86. The revenue for 1881 was as follows: General county fund, $1,387.98; pauper tax, $461.39; court-house fund, $1,234.47; poll tax, $1,639.90; old county indebtedness fund, $614.15; special school fund, $404.20; fines and convictions, $1,148. In 1882 the treasurer received as general county fund, $1,764.18; pauper fund, $669.56; poll tax, $1,868.65; assessment fund, $508.75; court-house rent, $18.75. State taxes, in 1883, amounted to $8,125.16, and county taxes to $7,843.65. In 1886 a total county fund of $8,383.01 was collected. The following is an analysis of the revenue for 1887: General State tax, $2,749.92; State school fund, $2,749.92; State sinking fund, $1,375.75; total State tax, $6,875.59; poll tax, $2,322.95; general county funds, $610.92; court expense fund, $2,712.92; criminal prosecution fund, $203.50; assessment fund, $678.23; support of prisoners, $203.50; county records, $67.84; pauper fund, $1,695.49; United States court judgments, $135.68; insane asylum expenses, $203.50; improvement of jail, etc., $135.65; to provide standard



weights and measures, $135.65; total county tax, including additional levy of $82.47 apportioned pro rata, $9,188.30. The following is a statement of county finances from May 12, 1887, to July 16, 1888:

RECEIPTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Fines in circuit and justices' courts | $1,554 39 |
| Clerk's cert. of records, executions, etc | 346 92 |
| Court-house rent | 85 60 |
| Peddlers' licenses | 23 57 |
| General county fund | 4,450 95 |
| Pauper fund | 1,718 61 |
| Jail fund | 88 40 |
| Record fund | 67 37 |
| Interest fund, judgments in U. S. court | 134 74 |
| Total Revenue | $8,470 55 |

EXPENSES.

| | |
|---|---|
| General county expenses | $5,358 71 |
| Pauper expenses | 2,376 25 |
| Grand jury witness certificates | 329 50 |

Petit jury certificates 807 00

Grand jury certificates 386 00

Jail expenses 88 40

Record expenses 67 37

Interest, judgments in United States court 134 74

Total disbursements $9,547 97

INDEBTEDNESS.

County warrants outstanding $3,628 73

Orders on county court record unpaid 918 42

Grand jury witness cert. outstanding 151 50

Grand jury certificates outstanding 188 00

Petit jury certificates outstanding 373 00

Balance due on judgments in U. S. court, with interest to date 9,086 17

Reissued warrants unpaid 1,384 18

Total indebtedness $15,730 00

The assessed valuation of personal property during the past decade is shown by the following table:



DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.: Polls
1877. No.: 1,895
1877. Value.: 2,164
1882. No.: 2,769

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.: Horses
1877. No.: 2,941
1877. Value.: $83,971
1882. No.: 3,161
1882. Value.: $101,943
1887. No.: 3,281
1887. Value.: $141,561

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.: Mules and asses
1877. No.: 1,279
1877. Value.: 44,482
1882. No.: 1,297
1882. Value.: 61,760
1887. No.: 2,032
1887. Value.: 109,140

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.: Cattle
1877. No.: 7,543
1877. Value.: 43,958
1882. No.: 8,565
1882. Value.: 57,636
1887. No.: 12,909
1887. Value.: 108,929

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.: Sheep
1877. No.: 11,861
1877. Value.: 11,857
1882. No.: 9,327
1882. Value.: 9,327

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.: Sheep (cont.)
1887. No.: 8,495
1887. Value.: 8,164

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.: Hogs
1877. No.: 27,776
1877. Value.: 28.874
1882. No.: 18,822
1882. Value.: 18,971
1887. No.: 26,185
1887. Value.: 32,567

Footnote: Including wagons of all kinds.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.: Carriages
1877. No.: 4
1877. Value.: 115
1882. No.: 29
1882. Value.: 755
1887. No.: 1,462*
1887. Value.: 30,502

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.: Gold & silver watches
1877. No.: 43
1877. Value.: 434
1882. No.: 98
1882. Value.: 936
1887. No.: 249
1887. Value.: 2,672

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.: Pianofortes
1877. No.: 4
1877. Value.: 755
1882. No.: 27
1882. Value.: 3,170



DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.: Goods and mdse
1877. No.: 21,630
1877. Value.: 32,644
1882. No.: 60,646

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.: Money and credits
1877. No.: 9,166
1877. Value.: 39,049
1882. No.: 99,970

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.: Material, etc
1877. No.: 767

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.: Stock, bonds, etc
1877. No.: 9,100

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.: All other personal prop
1877. No.: 74,698
1877. Value.: 78,021
1882. No.: 177,127

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.: Total
1877. No.: $317,185
1877. Value.: $400,131
1882. No.: $782,707

The assessed valuation of real estate in the county in 1887 was $670,648.

## COUNTY ROADS.

The public roads of the county are under the jurisdiction of the county court. For convenience in repairing and improving their condition they are divided into districts, over each of which an

overseer is appointed. The present number of districts is about 100, and varies but little from year to year. The entire county was redistricted every second year. In 1873 the different townships were constituted road districts in the following order. the roads in each being divided into a number of sections: No. 1, War Eagle, 11 sections: No. 2, Prairie, 2 sections: No. 3, Piney, 1 section; No. 4, Marble, 3 sections: No. 5, King's River, 11 sections; No. 6, Whorton's Creek, 2 sections; No. 7, Bowen, 6 sections; No. 8, Hilburn, 8 sections: No. 9, Valley, 4 sections; No. 10, California, 4 sections; No. 11, Richland, 9 sections. This arrangement continued only a short time.

## CIRCUIT COURT.

Organization.-The constitution of 1836 provided for a division of the State into convenient circuits, each to consist of not less than five nor more than seven counties, for which the judges should be elected by the General Assembly on joint ballot. The age of twenty-five years was necessary to eligibility, and the length of term was four years.

In 1848, by amendment to the constitution, the office was made elective, and the restriction as to the number of counties that might be formed into a circuit was removed, to be re-established in 1864.

Under the present constitution the qualifications required of circuit judges are as follows: Citizenship in the United States, residence in the State two years, six years' experience at the practice of law, at least twenty-eight years of age, and "learned in the law." The term is four years. This court has jurisdiction in the great majority of civil and criminal cases, and exercises a superintending control over county and probate courts and justices of the peace.

Judges.-Madison County formed part of the Fourth Judicial Circuit from 1840 until 1861, when it was transferred to the



Eighth. The latter arrangement continued until 1868, from which time it has again constituted part of the fourth. The following is a list of judges, with dates of their commissions: J. M. Hoge, November 13, 1840; Sibron G. Sneed, November 18, 1844: A. B. Greenwood, March 3, 1851; Felix I. Batson, August 20, 1853; John M. Wilson, February 21, 1859; Joseph J. Green, August 23, 1860; James D. Walker, July 25, 1861; Elias Harrell, May 8, 1865; William Story, March 27, 1867; Marshall L. Stephenson, July 23, 1868; Charles B. Fitzpatrick, March 23, 1871; James H. HuckleBerry, April 10, 1872; James M. Pittman, October 31, 1872; James H. Berry, October 21, 1878; James M. Pittman, October 31, 1882.

Judge Hoge lived in Benton County. Sibron G. Sneed was a son of William Sneed, one of the earliest settlers of Carroll County, and lived on Osage River. His knowledge of the law, though not profound, was equal to the requirements of that day; and this, with a judgment naturally good, and the faculty of meeting his constituents in an agreeable manner, rendered his administration eminently satisfactory. His autograph is that of a rapid penman, the first three capital letters being made at one stroke of the pen. At the May term, 1847, court was opened by Hon. William W. Floyd, of the Third Circuit, and Judge Sneed did not arrive until the third day. Judge Floyd also presided at the October term, 1849.

April 14, 1851, Alfred B. Greenwood opened court at Huntsville for the first time. One of the first cases that came before his consideration was the application of Alabama Tennessee Phelps for divorce. Judge Greenwood had been appointed prosecuting attorney in 1845, and continued in that office until elevated to the bench. He was subsequently a member of Congress and Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Hon. Beaufort H. Neely, of the First Circuit, presided at the October term, 1852, on exchange of circuits with Judge Greenwood. This was common at that time. It was authorized by the constitution, and even enforced in some

instance.

Judge Batson's first court at Huntsville was held October 10, 1853. He resided at Clarksville. The first term of Hon. John M. Wilson opened April 11, 1859. He was in office a little more than one year. Judge Green's incumbency was terminated in 1861, when Madison County became part of the Eighth Circuit, to which James D. Walker was appointed. The records close in September, 1861, with a number of murder cases on the docket. Lawlessness was already in the ascendancy, and during the next four years the county was virtually without law.

September 18, 1865, the court resumed its Long interrupted sessions. Elias Harrell, appointed by Gov. Isaac Murphy, presiding. Several murder cases were tried at this term, and the great accumulation of business is evident from the fact that the minutes cover nearly fifty pages of a large folio. Judge Harrell is a native of Madison County. He began the practice of law before the war, and entered upon his judicial career with a knowledge of the law practical rather than profound. Slow of speech and deficient, perhaps, in legal acumen, his rulings were well considered and bore the imprint of a disposition to do exact justice. The times were troubled, however, and demanded executive rather than deliberative qualities in every public officer; and under such circumstances, Judge Harrell has failed to receive the credit justly due for his success in peacefully maintaining his position as the representative of a government and a party to which the majority of the people were hostile. After his retirement from the bench he accepted the appointment of prosecuting attorney. He is now a resident of Lamar Township, and of late years has devoted his energies to the practice of medicine.

William Story, appointed in March, 1867, by Gov. Murphy, was from Iowa, and one of the large body of men who formed their first acquaintance with the South as soldiers. He made his advent into Huntsville May 13, 1867, unannounced, apparently, and finding neither clerk nor sheriff in attendance, appointed John S.

Polk to the office of the former. The sole proceedings are recorded in the following remarkable chronological declaration: "Ordered by the court that court adjourn until the third Monday after the eighth Monday after the sixth Monday after the first Monday in February, 1867, it being the first Monday in June, 1867, and being the third day thereof." The legal abilities of Judge Story were probably superior to those of any of his predecessors. His extensive legal knowledge, keen perceptive powers, and judicial temperament enabled him to grasp the intricacies of a case and balance its merits with unerring precision. But he was deficient in force of character; and to his misfortune entered upon public life at a time when executive ability was imperatively demanded. He was subsequently appointed United States Circuit Judge for the western district of Arkansas, and afterward returned to the North.

Marshall L. Stephenson, appointed in 1868, had previously become acquainted with this section of the State as captain of a company of Federal troops. He made his residence at Huntsville, and was the first judge to do so. A man of fine legal attainments and good address, his administration gave general satisfaction. He was subsequently associate justice of the supreme court of the State.

Charles B. Fitzpatrick was commissioned in 1871, and on the 10th day of April, that year, he opened court at Huntsville. He served but one term.

James H. HuckleBerry, a northern man, was judge only from April to October, 1872, but created a favorable impression by his genial manners and careful administration. He was the last judge of northern proclivities, but has remained in the State, and is now a resident of Fort Smith.

## COUNTY COURT.

James M. Pittman and James H. Berry complete the list. The



latter served one term, and has since then been governor of the State and United States Senator. Judge Pittman served two terms, 1872-78; he was again elected in 1882, and has entered upon his second term. He is a jurist of unquestioned ability, the equal in learning of any other judge in the State. Socially he is the true type of a Southern gentleman, and is deservedly popular.

Organization.-The constitution of 1836 provided for the holding of a court by the justices of the peace, to be called the county court, with jurisdiction in all matters relating to the levying, collection and disbursement of taxes. The justices elected a presiding judge, who was commissioned by the governor for a term of two years, and had jurisdiction in probate matters. The office of county and probate judge was made elective by popular vote in 1848, by amendment to the constitution. It was shortly afterward provided that a majority of the justices should elect two of their number, to be known as associate judges, and assist the county judge in the discharge of his duties. In 1873 the office was abolished; a board of three supervisors was substituted for the transaction of county business, and the circuit court was given jurisdiction in probate matters. The constitution of 1874 reestablished the county and probate court, and established a levying court, consisting of the county court and all the justices of the county. This arrangement continues.

## ATTORNEYS.

Judges.-John Bowen, 1836-38; Joseph McMurray, 1840-44; John Berry, 1844-48; D. S. Sanders, 1848-1850; Joseph McMurray, 1850-52; Smith Elkins, 1852-54; S. T. Vaughan, 1858-60; G. W. Seamans, 1860-64; J. S. Polk, 1864-66; G. D. Neill, 1866-68; G. W. Vaughan, 1868-72; F. M. Sams. 1874-76; J. S. Polk, 1876-80; William Deramiah, 1880-82; A. L. Thompson, 1882-84; M. D. Lucas, 1884-88.

Prosecuting Attorneys were elected by the Legislature until

1848, since when the office has been elected by popular vote of the respective counties. The attorneys for the State in Madison County have been as follows: Fourth Circuit. Alfred M. Wilson, November 13, 1840: A. B. Greenwood, January 4, 1845: H. F. Thomasson, September 6, 1853; Lafayette Gregg. August 23, 1856. Eighth Circuit, C. G. Reagan, January 7, 1865: T. M. Gunter, Comber 15, 1866. Fourth Circuit. Elias Harnell, August 11, 1868; S. W. Peel, April 26, 1873; E. I. Stirman, October 13, 1876; H. A. Dinsmore, October 14, 1878; J. Frank Wilson, Comber 20, 1884; J. V. Walker, Comber 30, 1886.

The Local Bar.-William Houser, a Tennessean, was probably the first representative of the legal profession in Madison County. He came to Huntsville about 1845, but remained only a short time, Long enough, however, to establish a good reputation as a pleader. Hugh A. Anderson and J. H. Hobbs, of Kentucky, were the next arrivals. The latter became a member of the first board of State land commissioners, and was appointed under the act of 1850. He was son-in-law to Judge Greenwood, and died at Bentonville some years ago.

Forrester Black was a prominent attorney from 1855 to 1859. He was a man of brilliant intellect, young, ambitious and successful. His death was as tragic as his future was promising. June 24, 1859, on the occasion of a public Masonic celebration at Huntsville, Black and a brother Mason, Warren Sams, became involved in an altercation. The latter drew a knife. Black advanced and fired several shots, killing him instantly. A crowd collected, and, unobserved, the fourteen-year-old son of Sams placed the muzzle of a double-barrel shot-gun close to Black's .person, discharged both barrels, and made his escape. Black survived but a short time. The affair created a profound sensation in legal and Masonic circles.

Isaac Murphy was the only member of the local bar who acquired a national reputation. Born at Pittsburgh, Penn., he removed to Sumner County, Tenn., and thence to Washington



County, this State, about 1840. He became a resident of Huntsville in 1854, and engaged in the practice of law. In 1856 he was elected to the Legislature to fill the unexplored term of John Berry, deceased. In 1861 he was elected to the constitutional convention as a candidate opposed to secession; May 6, 1861, he was the only delegate on the final ballot who cast his vote against the secession ordinance. During the war he served on the staff of Gen. Curtis. In January, 1864, he was appointed provisional governor by delegates from a number of counties, and in the following March he was elected by that portion of the State not occupied by Confederate forces. His administration was Federal, but non-partisan. He took charge of the State government when there was not a dollar in the treasury, and left it with a fund of $270,000. He retired in 1868, and returned to Huntsville, where he passed the remaining years of his life, practicing law to a limited extent, and was frequently called upon to officiate as special judge. He died in 1882.

Of the present practicing attorneys, James R. Berry is facile princeps. He has resided in the county since 1841, and was admitted to the bar in 1855. He was county clerk, 1852-60; enrolling clerk of the House of Representatives in 1854, and assistant clerk in 1856; receiver of the land office at Huntsville in 1861; elected to the Legislature, 1861; deputy State treasurer, 1862-63; auditor of the Staff, 1864-67 and 1868-72. In 1872 he was the candidate for auditor on the Reform or Brooks ticket, and participated in that memorable campaign. He returned to Huntsville in 1877, and has since given his attention to the practice of his profession.

Immediately after the close of the war John M. Caldwell, of Washington County, and John Watkins, now of Berryville, located at Huntsville. R.S. Andrews, W. S. Stuckey, A. S. Prather and others have also located here for a short time.

A. M. Brumfield was admitted to the bar of Newton County in February, 1882, after reading law under John O'Day, of

Springfield, Missouri. He located at Huntsville in 1882, and is senior member of the firm of Brumfield & Johnson. S. M. Johnson was admitted at Berryville in October, 1883, and in the following month opened an office at Huntsville. His preceptor was Lafayette Gregg, of Fayetteville. These gentlemen enjoy the advantage of having been "to the manor born," and enjoy a lucrative practice.

J. H. Bohlen studied law under Nye & Richardson, Marietta, Ohio, and was admitted to the bar of Washington County, in that State, in 1878, locating at Huntsville in 1883. He was appointed county examiner in 1884, and again in 1886. W.C. Roberts, of the firm of Bohlen & Roberts, was admitted to the bar of Washington County some years ago, and came to Huntsville in 1885.

John H. Chiles was admitted to the bar at Eureka Springs February 9, 1888. and became the representative of the firm of Crump, Watkins & Chiles at Huntsville May 28, 1888. He was educated at De Pauw University, Greencastle, Ind.

Of prominent  from other places who have practiced before the courts at Huntsville mention should be made of David Walker, ex-chief justice of the State; Lafayette Gregg, ex-associate justice; H. F. Thomasson, I. M. Gunter, S. W. Peel.

The following is a list of  admitted to practice at this bar, so far as ascertainable from existing records: Humphrey Enquart, September 25, 1860; Robert B. Polk, September 26, 1865; Stephen R. Stone, April 27, 1874; C. W. Raines, April 27, 1874; J. W. Walker, March 30. 1887.

## HUNTSVILLE.

Incorporation.-November 3, 1877, Huntsville was incorporated by order of the county court, with the following described boundaries: "Beginning at the northeast corner of the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 35, in Township 17 north, Range 26 west; thence west two miles to the northeast



corner of the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 33, Township 17 north, Range 26 west; thence south two miles to the southwest corner of Section 4, Township 16 north, Range 26 west; thence east two miles to the southeast corner of Section 3, Township 16 north, Range 26 west; thence north two miles to the beginning." Town officers were elected for several years, but the organization has lapsed into desuetude.

It will be seen from the above that the county seat was exactly midway between the northern and southern boundaries of the county, before its territory was diminished in favor of Carroll. It is probably north of the center of population, but the location is conveniently accessible from all directions. The valley of War Eagle Creek is two miles east, and that of Holman's Creek an equal distance west. The surrounding scenery is of the most romantic type.

Early History.-The southern part of the town site was originally entered by George Sanders, by whom the first house was built. The tract adjoining this on the north was entered by Evan S. Polk. John Sanders, brother to George, seems to have been most actively interested in having the town laid off. This was done in 1837 by Thomas McCuistion, county surveyor. A certified transcript of the plat, dated July 22, 1839, shows seventy-six lots ranging in area from fifteen square rods to two acres. Missouri Street, forty feet wide, and Harris Street, near the center of the plat; Short Street on the west and Wilson's Alley are indicated as the highways extending north and south. War Eagle and Main Streets, the former north and the latter south of the court-house, are each forty feet wide, and extend east and west. The public square is bounded by Short, Harris, War Eagle and Main. Polk and Long Alleys are parallel with Short Street, Swamp Alley with Main. Lots 77 to 82 were surveyed October 1 and 2, 1839, on an extension of Missouri Street, McCuistion Street being parallel, Gage Street and Northern Alley at right angles. A common of several acres, upon which the public spring is located, is indicated

on the plat, but the encroachments of adjacent owners have almost deprived it of any existence in fact. The public square has been appropriated by the county, and, if the town has any vested interests in the public property so generously granted by its founder, it would seem to be time some effort should be made to assert its rights.

Having thus planted a town and provided amply for its growth, a name was the next consideration. The vicinity of Huntsville, Madison Co., Ale., was well represented among the early settlers, and while their preference eventually secured recognition, it was not without opposition. At this time the only post-office in the northern part of the county was War Eagle, three miles south of Huntsville, on "the post road from Izard court-house to Washington court-house," and John Buchanan was postmaster. He was also one of the first merchants of the county. Realizing the advantages that his business would naturally acquire by an early location at the incipient county capital, he removed himself and his personal property, including the post-office, thither. Mr. Buchanan was an ardent admirer of Ambrose H. Sevier, one of the most prominent and talented men of the State, and sought to express his feelings by changing the post-office designation to Sevierville. He appears to have met with temporary success, but the wishes of the older citizens at length triumphed.

Joel D. Blair, of Fayetteville, built the first house in the town proper, and opened the first store on the northeast corner of the square. George Sanders started a grocery on the opposite corner, building the second house. In the spring of 1839 H. S. Wilson opened the second store. Thomas Elsey was the first blacksmith. John Long built the first hotel west of the square. The court-house was built in 1838; and by 1840 the place presented unmistakably the appearance of a frontier town. Merchandise was hauled fifty miles from Ozark, on the Arkansas River, which was also the shipping point of such commodities as the merchants exported.

There was a rapid growth during the next decade, and in 1850



there were six large general stores doing a flourishing business. Berry & Adams-H. C. Berry and Abner Adams-dealt largely in live stock, and were known to the agricultural community of half a dozen counties. Their general business was also large. McConnell & Sams, J. C. Pither, Warren Sams, Forrest & Vaughan and S. E. Kenner were all well-known business men. George Sanders, who had been in business from the founding of the town, died in 1851. Ephraim Norton and John Woods were saddlers in 1850, and had an extensive trade. Everybody rode horseback in those days, and the local manufacturer had not yet been crowded out by larger establishments. The blacksmiths were William Woolen, Jonas Nicely, John S. Polk and Benjamin Titsworth. Miles Robinson, George Spradley and James Hamilton were wagon-makers and carpenters. There were three "groceries," drinking saloons, in the present terms used to denote that business, of which Reuben Harper, Jonas Beyins and B. F. Payne were proprietors. The population in 1850 was 212 whites and 43 colored. The business in 1860, just before the war, was as follows: General stores: McConnell & Sams, John Mosely, Berry & Adams, J. C. Pitnet, Vaughan & Forreel, Warren Sams, S. E. Kenner. Groceries: J. Berths, B. F. Payne. During the war, at one time or another, the greater portion of the town was burned, and business of every kind suspended.

Growth Since the War.-Calvin Evans, from Hindsville, was the first to engage in business after the war, and the second was L. E. Bantu, of Fayetteville. Kenner & Buren, Kennan & Wilson, Sams & Bros. Followed in close succession. Robert Stone, Johnson & Bros., Wilson & Ellenberg, Wilson & Drake, Sanders & Bros., Berry & Peel, Gage & Phillips, were among the business firms since the war, but are no Longer in existence. In 1880 the population was 312.

The erection of the academy building, Masonic hall and Presbyterian Church reflect the public spirit of the people and add to the attractions of the town, while the substantial county

buildings, recently constructed, render its location as the county seat permanent. The present business houses are as follows: William Marrs & Co., Sams & Co., A. A. Brodie, dry goods and groceries; Gilliland & Stotts, hardware; Massic & Oeff, Brooks & Williams, drugs; Jay & Gilliland, Hamilton & Cannaday, groceries; G. N. Hiflin, groceries and hardware; Newsome & Shackelford, hotel. The steam flouring mill was built in 1881 by Col. F. M. Sams, at a cost of $6,400. It has a capacity of twenty barrels per day.

Societies.- November 6, 1851, a dispensation was granted by the Grand Lodge, F. & A. M., of Arkansas, to S. E. Kenner, W. M.; J. G. McConnell, S. W., and G. W. Forrest, J. W., for the organization of Odeon Lodge, No. 44, F. & A. M. The charter was subsequently surrendered,

Huntsville Lodge No. 364, F. &. A. M., was instituted January 16, 1879, with James Gilliland, W. M.; C. K. Polk, S. W.; John A. Proctor, J. W.; W. A. Gage, J. E. Plummer, P. W. Newton, F. M. Sams, G. T. Berry, C. B. Sanders, John Bowen, William Stotts and Neal Dorsey, as members and officers.

Huntsville Chapter No. 20, R. A. M., was granted a charter October 31, 1857, upon petition of Adam Wood, H. C. Berry and others.

Huntsville Lodge No. 87, I. O. O. F., was instituted June 26, 1884. Charter members: F. O. Massie, W.; B. J. Disney, N. G.; John B. Peach, S.; I. A. Oeff, U.; William Ozier, V. G.

Newspapers.-Some time between 1850 and 1860 W. E. Smith introduced himself to the good people of Huntsville as a printer, and announced his intention to establish a local paper, should sufficient patronage be assured. It was also intimated that provisions, vegetables, etc., would be received in lieu of cash, and during the whole of one Summer the prospective publisher fared sumptuously. Preliminary arrangements seem to have required a Long time, for the people at length became impatient, and it was not until early autumn, 1852, that the first issue of the



Independent appeared. It was sadly disproportionate to the extensive preparations and promises that had been made, and S. E Kenner, a member of the opposite party, remarked, in language too emphatic for repetition here, to a Democratic supporter of the "organ," that the mountain had been for a Long time in trouble, with the proverbial result. After a troubled existence of several months the first journalistic effort in the county expired.

In 1856 J. P. Owen established the Mountaineer, also Democratic, which was removed to Springfield, Mo., following year.

The first number of the Madison County Record, J. H. Daugherty, publisher, appeared May 31, 1879. The plant was burned December 1, 1879, when the paper suspended until February 1, 1880. December 12, 1884, J. W. Elsey became proprietor, when the name was changed to Madison County Democrat, so continuing until July 18, 1885, when Augustus Lowe secured the plant, and the name became War Eagle Republican, which was subsequently removed to St. Paul. In October, 1885, the Democrat was re-established by J. W. Baldwin. Bohannan & Gage became proprietors in March, 1886, and J. T. Gage, the present publisher, in May, 1886. The Democrat is a fair exponent of the principles of its party, and in every sense adapted to promote the best interests of the county.

## KINGSTON.

Early History.-Kingston was laid out in 1853, by King Johnson, an immigrant to Madison County from Middle Tennessee. The public square is situated at the junction of the road from Clarksville to Springfield with the road from Jasper and Carrollton. Lot No. 1 was bought by William Berry and William King, No. 2 by E. H. Basham, and No. 3 by John and Kenner Henderson. The first house was built by King Johnson; the second was the store building of Johnson & Rodgers; the third and fourth

were built by E. H. and Allen Basham; the next by the Henderson brothers. The town was named by James McConnell in honor of King Johnson. The first merchant was one Phelps, who retired from business in 1852. King Johnson & William Rodgers began business with the founding of the town, and continued many years. Berry & King, Henderson Bros., E. H. Basham & Co. and one Wilkinson were engaged in business before the war. The population in 1860 was forty-five white and fourteen colored.

Present Condition.-The first house rebuilt after the war (the town having been burned) was the present residence of E. H. Basham, in which -- Powell, from Fort Smith, opened the first store. Joel Northcutt and Villines & Basham were engaged in business prior to 1875. The present business of the town is as follows: Bunch Brothers, Frank Nantes, S. B. Grigg & Son, general merchandise; W. R. Hedgpeth, M. D., drugs; Canfield & Sisco, groceries; J. W. Merideth,photographer; E. H. Basham, wagon and Smith shop; Mitchell & Gurley, blacksmiths; Canfield & Williams, steam Mills.

Kingston Lodge No. 196, F. & A. M., was instituted November 8, 1866.Original officers: G. D. Neill, W. M.; J. J. Mashburn, S. W.; F. M. Reeves, J. W. The present membership numbers sixty.

## HINDSVILLE.

Location.-Hindsville is situated on Section 16 of Township 17 north, Range 27 west, on a small branch of Brush Creek and in the fertile and beautiful Vaughan's Valley, ten miles west of Huntsville, on the Fayetteville road, at its intersection with the road from Wesley to Eureka Springs.

Founding and Growth.-John Hinds, from Warren County, Tenn., one of the earliest settlers of the valley, was the original owner of the site of the town. No regular survey into streets and lots was ever made. In 1868 F. G. Berry bought ground at the cross roads and opened store in partnership with S. W. Peel. This was



virtually the beginning, there being but two houses at that time, owned by John Hind and S. F. Hayden. After Mr. Hind's death the property came into control of L. W. Routh and Robert Smyer, by whom lots were sold to various persons. Joseph D. Beavers, Anderson Sanders, Southerland & Youngman (now Mark Youngman), successively engaged in business. Berry & Peel have been succeeded by Berry & Lane, and Joseph D. Beavers retired some years ago. There are two drug stores, of which Drs. Henry Southerland and Simon Ellis are the respective proprietors. Dunaway & Dutton and W. A. Dudley are the local blacksmiths. In 1875 the first steam mill in the valley was built by Zimri Vaughan and J. G. M. Seitz, two miles west of Hindsville. It is now operated by Whitner & Smyer, successors to John Kennan. In 1883 the steam mill at Hindsville was built by John Keeney, Tolbert Lane, Albert Smyer and F. G. Berry; the present proprietors are James Harris and Thomas Lane. The town has a population of about 100.

Little Spring Lodge No. 230, F. & A. M., was organized in 1868, and chartered November 3, 1869, with C. S. Fritts, W. M.; D. R. Johnson, S. W.; L. C. Denney, J. W.; F. G. Berry, S., and eleven other members. Present membership, forty-six. The society has erected a substantial hall.

Hindsville Chapter No. 81, R. A. M., was organized in 1881, with ten members, of whom J. C. Keeney was first H. P. There are twenty-four members at present.

Spring Vale Chapter, O. E. S., No. 28, was chartered in 1884, and has a membership of sixty.

## ST. PAUL.

Old St. Paul was founded by John C. Sumner, cousin to Charles Sumner, the great orator and statesman. He was a native of Vermont, removed thence to Texas, and from there to Arkansas, about 1837. A man of natural shrewdness and political capacity,

and a Democrat of the most pronounced type, he used to influence the councils of his party, and represented the county in the Legislature. He was postmaster at St. Paul until the Civil War. For a time there was one mail a week from Fayetteville, and afterward St. Paul became a station on the line from Ozark to Huntsville. Old St. Paul never made any great pretensions to village honors, and now comprises a store, blacksmith shop and several houses.

Solomon Lodge No. 293, F. & A. M., at St. Paul, is one of the oldest in the county. Among the charter members were S. N. Welton, William Tucker, R. Stanford, A. L. Thompson, H. G. Brashears, W. R. Brashears, D. M. Cluck and others. The hall, a substantial frame, two-story building, was rebuilt in 1885, having burned October 6, of that year, mainly through the efforts of A. L. Thompson, H. G. Brashears, William Tucker and W. R. Brashears. The membership is about forty.

The New St. Paul is situated upon Sections 4 and 5, Township 13 north, Range 26 west, originally entered by Fielding Sayler and William Ake. The former came from Floyd County, Ky., in 1849. Ake subsequently removed to Texas, and at the time when the town was first thought of J. P. Sayler was sole owner of the site. In the spring of 1887, when it was decided to extend the Fayetteville branch of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway, this farm was noticed with favor by the projectors of the road as its terminus. The river at this point pursues its course at the base of the hills on the south, thus leaving a wide and sloping area, well situated for the purpose. In March, 1887, the town was surveyed by George W. Chase. The streets are uniformly sixty feet wide, numbered from First to Eleventh in order, from the river north, and from A to G, east and west, Madison Avenue being between B and C. H. F. McDanield and the railway company each received a one-third interest in the town in consideration of their services in laying it out, and in May, 1887, at St. Louis, a division of the property under this arrangement was effected. The railroad was opened to the town from Powell, eight miles distant, July 15,

1887. At that time the house of Mr. Sayler was the only dwelling in the place. A. B. Lewis built a box shanty in June, 1887, and opened the first store. The first house was built by Charles Fierce, in the same month, and was also occupied as a store building. July 20, 1887, J. P. Sayler began business, and G. H. Davis a little earlier. The first year of its history finds St. Paul provided with more than a dozen places of business, as follows: J. P. Sayler, groceries and hardware; Price & Barrow, Coleman, Ogden Bros., general merchandise; William R.
Brashears, groceries and dry goods; Lowry & Knight, drugs and dry goods; W. N. Russell & Co., N. F. Gilliland, R. S. Cardin, Guter & Tweedy, J. H. Davis, groceries; D. C. Pritchard, Charlesworth & Harrigan, feed; R. A. Hazlett, livery; Sweitzer & Samuel, wagon
manufacturers; F. P. Sunday, W. L. Gilmore, blacksmiths; George Rivercomb, Glendale Hotel; M. E. Geater, Riverside Hotel; William Dixon, City Hotel; Miller & Shanklin, lumber and grist-mill. The population is about 300. The prospect of steady improvement is most encouraging.

The St. Paul Republican was first issued under that name July 22, 1887, by the original founder and present proprietor, Augustus Lowe. The removal of the plant from Huntsville to St. Paul was made July 16,1887. Mr. Lowe established the paper at the former place in 1885, issuing the first number July 18, under the name of the War Eagle Republican. The politics of the paper is sufficiently indicated by the title. It is one of the few Republican papers in Northwestern Arkansas and of the most aggressive in the State.

## SMALLER TOWNS.

Wesley, situated upon Section 26, Township 16, Range 28, in the fertile valley of Richland and Lamar Townships, bears the surname of its first postmaster. Ten lots, constituting the site of the town, were surveyed April 1, 1872, but there had been some

village indications previous to that date. The Wesley Joint Stock Company has a large general store. The most important feature of the town is the substantial two-story brick building recently erected by the Masonic order and school district.

Mate Trammel Lodge No. 93, F. & A. M., was instituted November 6, 1867, with the following members: Hezekiah Caldwell, W. M.; Daniel Boone, S. J.; William P. Clark, J. W.; W. R. Lawson, John Clark, G. T. Trammel, Levi Phillips, W. M. Phillips, N. R. Shofner, B. B. Davis, Martin Counts, James Malloy, James Stewart, Elisha Dodson, Frederick King, James Churchwell, C. S. Fritts.

Drake's Creek is named from the family of that name; it is situated at the mouth of Drake Creek, on Section 29, Township 26, and Range 27. The leading business enterprise of the county is the general store of Johnson & Kennan at this place. During the year ending May 16, 1887, $20,000 worth of fruit, eggs and produce was shipped through this firm from Huntsville, Marble, Kingston and other points in the county. The regular business of the firm amounts to $40,000 a year. Johnson, Kennan & Co.'s mill for the manufacture of felloes, wagon bows, etc., at Drake Creek, employs eight men. David Dickey is engaged in the business of saddlery; J. C. Calico is postmaster; John Sisemore and James M. Counts, justices of the peace. The Grand Army of the Republic and Masonic orders are represented. The latter, Johnsonville Lodge, No. 427, was instituted November 25, 1885. Charter members: J. S. P. Johnson, W. M.; R. W. Young, S. W.; G. N. Powell, J. W.; H. C. Johnson, J. C. Johnson, B. F. Johnson, D. M. Dickey, J. V. Roberts, John G. Cobb.

Aurora, on War Eagle Creek, in Bowen Township, comprises ten houses; the general stores of W. J. McElhaney & Co., Sisemore & Son, the drug store of John Williams, M. D., two blacksmith and two wood shops. John W. Upton was the first merchant, and his business was established in 1874. Johnson Bros. followed shortly

afterward. J. R. Robinson, the first blacksmith, located here in 1875.

Infanta Lodge No. 437, was organized November 23, 1886, and has sixteen members. The charter members were J. B. Morris, W. C. Cluck, H. A. Reynolds, J. B. Scott, R. M. Wood, J. B. Guinn, J. W. Rawlins, S. B. Smith, H. C. Ledbetter and William Easterling.

The Independent Order Knights of the Horse was organized in 1884 by Charles W. Dennis, G. W. C. The grand president of the order is G. B. Scott, of Aurora. There are several other local organizations in the county.

Marble, in the township of that name, is situated upon Section 7, Township 17, and Range 24. A post-office of this name was established during pioneer times by Jacob Owens, at his store a short distance above the present location of the village. The first predecessor of Mr. Owens was Gabriel Hudson, who kept the office at his house. The village has been built since the war. Its first merchant was William Wilson. Owens & Williams, Sanders & Wann, -- Owens, Owen Boydston, Boydston & Wall and E. O. Wall have successively been engaged in business, Howard Bros. & Co., Walter Schubert & Co. and H. F. Schubert being the genealogy of the rival establishment since 1885. W. N. Rutledge, postmaster, carries a line of hardware. The local blacksmith is W. S. Ross. A building used for school, church and society purposes was built in 1876. The lodges that meet here are as follows:

Madison Lodge No. 335, F. & A. M., instituted in 1876, with a membership of eleven, among whom were R. J. Taylor, W. A. Gage, Jacob Owens, R. I. Marshall, Hosea Paiher, Henry Ray, Dallas Coker, J. P. Boatright and Riley Williams.

Marble Lodge No. 92, I. O. O. F., instituted in October, 1885, with six members and officers, viz.: N. L. Sanders, N. G.; W. G. Holland, V. G.; D. M. Boydston, Secretary; W. R. Hedgpeth, B. J. Disney and James Curnell.

Delaney.-Twenty-five miles from Fayetteville, on the railroad leading to St. Paul, is a lumber shipping point of some

importance. In February, 1887, William N. Jones opened the first store in a tent. Three stores, Jones & Thompson, Cartner & Reed, and J. S. Stuart, now divide the trade for which one was then sufficient. Dr. W. P. Dapney is the proprietor of a drug store, and J. H. Smith is the local blacksmith. There are a number of steam saw-Mills on Davney and Delaney Creeks, in the immediate vicinity.

Combs' Station is so named in honor of Capt. H. Combs, the postmaster, and former owner of the site of the village. The business of Elliott & Thompson, now Jones & Thompson; of Pickens & Hiller, and of Allen & Cartner, respectively, general merchants, has been established since the opening of the railroad in 1887. Hurst & Hansburg are engaged in the drug business. There are two steam saw-Mills here.

Powell, during the short time that it was the terminus of the railroad, enjoyed a "boom," and although its former prestige cannot be restored, enjoys comparative prosperity. There are several stores.

Clifty is the trading point for a large section of country north of Huntsville and Hindsville, and is situated in California Township. There are the usual features of a diminutive country village.

Whitner, in Prairie Township, near Hindsville, is the location of a mill and several stores.

Mill Branch Medical Springs, a prospective health resort on a branch of Kings's River, was laid out in July, 1887. Gilbert Hudson is the projector.

## MILITARY RECORD

The Mexican War.-Adjt.-Gen. A. Wood, of the Arkansas State Militia, and a resident of this county, organized a company in 1847 for service in the Mexican War. It numbered more than 100 men, of whom only about thirty returned at the close of the campaign. The company was originally enlisted for service as



cavalry, but, having been detailed as part of Gen. Scott's command, it served as infantry. Many died of fever at Vera Cruz, and many more were sacrificed in the severe battles that ensued before Scott's triumphant entry into the capital. Very few of these veterans still survive.

## THE CIVIL WAR.

The Opening Developments of the Civil War-the secession of South Carolina and the firing upon Fort Sumter-divided public sentiment in Northwestern Arkansas but little different from its effects elsewhere throughout the country. While Democracy throughout the State was overwhelmingly of the Breckinridge type, the supporters of Douglas were numerous in the Northwest, and in Madison County their leader was Isaac Murphy. A resident of the State since 1834, he was elected to the lower house of the State Legislature in 1846 and re-elected in 1848. Here he became known as a man of sterling integrity, and rapidly acquired political influence. After a residence of six years in California he settled in Huntsville in 1854, and in 1856 was elected to the State Senate from Madison and Benton Counties. The Legislature of 1860-61 passed an act for the election of delegates to a State convention to take into consideration the advisability of secession. February 18, 1861, was fixed upon as the date of election. On the 11th day of February Mr. Murphy was prevailed upon by citizens of Huntsville to announce himself as a candidate from that county. Two others were in the field, one of whom was avowedly in favor of secession. Isaac Murphy and H. H. Bolinger, the Union candidates, were elected by a large majority, the former receiving all the votes in a poll of several thousand, except 144. This expression of public opinion is the most conclusive evidence of the loyalty of the people of Madison County. The convention assembled. An ordinance of secession was voted down by a majority of five. May 6, 1861, after a brief period of adjournment,

it reassembled upon the call of President David Walker. The ordinance of secession was resubmitted, and adopted with but five dissenting votes on the first ballot. Four of those who had voted in the negative successively changed their votes, but Mr. Murphy steadfastly refused to do so, amid a storm of abuse and notwithstanding the persuasions of former friends. He returned to his home at Huntsville; and while, in the rapid revulsion of feeling which at once resulted, his course was not generally approved, the sterling character of the man did not fail to be appreciated.

Home Guards.-Two companies were recruited in Madison County in the spring of 1861, to repel the threatened invasion of the State, one by Patrick Sanders, at Huntsville, and another by Larkin Bunch, at Kingston. They rendezvoused at Huntsville, and became part of Col. D. W. Carroll's regiment, of Pierce's brigade. In the battle of Wilson's Creek, August 10, 1861, the regiment suffered considerable loss, and the companies returned home with greatly depleted numbers.

Regular Confederate Troops.-Five companies of regular Confederate troops were organized in the county in the Summer of 1862. That from Huntsville was commanded by John W. Moody; from Bowen Township, by John Parks; from St. Paul, by Hiram Combs; from Hindsville, by Samuel Phillips; from Kingston, by H. M. Moore. They rendezvoused at Elm Spring, Benton County, and, with five other companies from this section of the State, were organized as the Third Arkansas Infantry, of which S. W. Peel was elected colonel, T. D. Berry lieutenant colonel. For some unexplained reason Peel was removed and followed successively by Cols. Fitz Williams and Adams. The latter was very unpopular. He led the regiment in the battle of Prairie Grove, December 7, 1862; this battle was disastrous to the Confederates, and resulted in the complete demoralization of their forces. Many survivors of the Third Arkansas deserted to enlist in the Federal service. The five companies furnished by Madison



County were reorganized in different regiments, and from this time it is impossible to trace their history. It may be stated in a general way, however, that many of them continued in the field until the close of the war, and were principally engaged in the campaigns in the southern part of the State.

In the Summer of 1864 John Carroll, recruiting officer, Confederate States Army, organized a company in Madison County, of which he was himself elected captain; J. T. Holt, first lieutenant; William Roark, second lieutenant; W. A. Gage, orderly sergeant. This, with two other companies formed in Benton County, was constituted Maj. James Cooper's battalion, which was assigned to duty in Texas. Capt. Carroll's company was detailed individually as body guard to Gen. Stanwatie, a Cherokee chief in command of a large force of Indians and whites, at Shawneetown, Choctaw Nation. The company returned in a body in the Summer of 1865. This was a cavalry company.

Regular Federal Troops.-The following historical sketch of the First Regiment, Arkansas Infantry Volunteers, is from the report of the adjutant general of the State:

"In November, 1862, authority was given by Maj.-Gen. Schofield, then commanding the Army of the Frontier, to Dr. James M. Johnston, of Huntsville, Madison Co., Ark., to raise infantry troops from the State. This authority was general, one regiment to be completed, however, before another was undertaken, and such a course was to be pursued until a different policy should be determined upon.

"Early in the war Dr. Johnson's Union sentiments were avowed, and in April, 1862, being able no Longer to remain at home in safety, he left Huntsville with Isaac Murphy, now (1867) governor of the State, and his brother, F. M. Johnson, afterward major First Arkansas Infantry. Arriving at an outpost of the old 'Army of the Southwest,' at Keitsville, Mo., he promptly reported to Gen. Curtis, then in command of this army, and was placed upon his staff as a volunteer aid. Subsequently he rendered valuable

services to Gens. Schofield, Totten, and Herron, and accompanied the 'Army of the Frontier' on its first march into Northwestern Arkansas, in October, 1862, under the command of Gen. Schofield. Returning with this army to Elkhorn Tavern, he received the authority alluded to, and marched with the army in the campaign that terminated in the battle of Prairie Grove, and, on the establishment of Fayetteville as a post, opened a recruiting office at that place for the First Arkansas Infantry Volunteers. Recruiting proceeded with rapidity, and on the 25th day of March, 1863, the regiment was raised, and Dr. Johnson was mustered into the service as its colonel. The following communication from Maj. F. M. Johnson, then in command, gives some accounts of the subsequent services of the regiment:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARKANSAS INFANTRY,

Fort Smith, Ark., June 26, 1865.

GENERAL:

I have the honor to submit the following report: 'At the time of the muster in of J. M. Johnson as colonel of this regiment it numbered thirty-six commissioned officers and 810 enlisted men, recruited in the previous sixty days in Madison, Washington, Newton, Benton, Searcy and Crawford Counties. It participated in the battle of Fayetteville, under the immediate command of Lieut.-Col. E. J. Searle and Maj. E. D. Ham, on the 18th day of April, 1863, and marched for Springfield, Mo., on the 25th day of that month. On the 6th day of July it was ordered to Cassville, Mo., where it shortly afterward arrived, and on the 17th day of August joined the Army of the Frontier, under the command of Maj. Gen. Blount, at Fort Gibson, Cherokee Nation, pursued the rebels under Cooper and Stanwatie, to Perryville, in the Choctaw Nation, and returning to Fort Smith, was the first regiment to enter the garrison, on the first day of September, 1863. Shortly

afterward, by order of Brig.Gen. McNeil, the regiment proceeded to Waldron, and remained there until February, 1864, when it was again ordered to report at Fort Smith, to take part in the movement southward, under Brig.-Gen. Thayer; left Fort Smith with the frontier division on the 24th day of March 1864, forming part of the first brigade, under Col. John Edwards; participated in the battle of Moscow, losing three men killed and several wounded; entered Camden on the 16th day of April, 1864, and was engaged in a reconnaissance of the enemy after the battle of Poisoned Springs; left Camden on the 26th of April, and, as part of the right wing of the Union army, was engaged with the enemy at the battle of Saline River, where it repulsed a strong flanking party with considerable loss to the enemy, and losing no men itself. On the first day of May, 1864, the regiment arrived at Little Rock, and proceeded thence to Fort Smith, where it arrived on the 17th day of the same month, since which time it has been engaged in escort and guard duty on the frontier. The greatest aggregate was in November, 1863, 979 officers and men; the lowest in March, 1865, 774; present aggregate, 788, thirty-one commissioned officers and 757 enlisted men.'

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed)
F. M. Johnson, Major, Commanding Regiment.

A. W. BISHOP, Adjutant General, Arkansas.

* * * *

"Aside from the operations of the regiment embraced in this brief resume, detachments were frequently sent out to succor Union men, a duty which, from their familiarity with the country, they



were particularly well qualified to discharge. In September, 1863, it became known at Fort Smith that several hundred men of this class had gathered together from the surrounding country, upon and near Magazine Mountain, whither they had been compelled to flee for security, and though generally having arms of their own, were much in need of ammunition. To relieve them, Capt. William C. Parker, of the First Arkansas Infantry, was directed to proceed with sixty men to their rendezvous, which he did, accomplishing the object for which he was sent. On his return, while crossing Haguewood Prairie in Franklin County, he was suddenly confronted by the rebel general Shelby's command, then moving northward on his well-known raiding expedition into Missouri. A stubborn fight ensued, Capt. Parker slowly falling back until he reached the timber, where the unequal contest was still carried on until, finding himself nearly surrounded, he directed his men to escape as best they could. In this encounter he lost twenty-two men, killed and taken prisoners, but killing and wounding nearly the same number of the enemy. Capt. Parker himself succeeded, with the rest of his men, in arriving safely at Fort Smith, when, instant measures being taken by Col. Johnson to advise Col. Harrison, then commanding at Fayetteville, of Shelby's march northward, the intelligence was quickly circulated through Southwestern Missouri, and Shelby's movement was in a great measure frustrated.

"As early as the Summer of 1862 bands of Union men similar to that relieved by Capt. Parker had, in various portions of Western Arkansas, consorted together, and, though compelled by oppression and violence to leave their homes, were accustomed to take refuge among the hills and in the woods, and no extent of persecution succeeded in driving them from the State. Commonly known as 'Mountain Feds,' they were true to the Union under the most discouraging circumstances, and from time to time gave valuable assistance to the organized forces operating in various portions of the State. To those in command at Fayetteville, Fort

Smith, Van Buren, Clarksville and Dardanelle they were especially serviceable, and though it would be difficult, if not impossible, now to recount their exploits, they will Long be remembered in Arkansas as men whose loyalty was put to the severest tests, shining out conspicuously when the Federal arm was not outstretched for their relief. Many of them entered various Arkansas regiments, the First Infantry among the number, as the Union army advanced; but not until the rebellion was suppressed did some of them cease their irregular though necessary warfare.

* * * *

"In November, 1863, while this regiment was stationed at Fort Smith, about 300 of its men were vaccinated with spurious vaccine matter, a large number of whom were permanently disabled; and many others, whose disability unfitted them for duty, it became necessary to discharge.

"On the 30th of October, 1863, while this regiment was on duty at Fort Smith, a mass-meeting of Union men was held at that place for the purpose of inaugurating measures that should lead to the restoration of civil government in the State, at which Col. Johnson was unanimously nominated to represent the people of Western Arkansas in the Congress of the United States. In November he was elected, and again in October, 1865, for the Third Congressional District. Though thus a member-elect of the Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth Congresses, and necessarily called away from his regiment in his efforts to secure the recognition of the State government by Congress, he served with the regiment when not thus occupied, and with it was mustered out at Fort Smith on the 10th day of August, 1865."

Following is the official roster of the First Arkansas Infantry, in which several Madison County names appear: James M. Johnson, colonel; Elhanon J. Searle, lieutenant-colonel; Elijah D. Ham,



Francis M. Johnson, majors; William B. Waterman, surgeon; Thomas B. Drake, Harvey H. Bolinger, Robert B. Campfield, assistant surgeons; Francis Springer, chaplain; John M. Leard, chaplain; Francis M. Sams, adjutant; William Patterson, adjutant; Crittenden C. Wells, Jonathan H. Hewes, regimental quartermasters. Companies B and G were recruited entirely in Madison County. Their respective officers were as follows: Company B, Elitle Haynes, captain; Francis M. Johnson, first lieutenant; Albert K. Berry, second lieutenant. Upon the resignation of Capt. Haynes in 1863, and the promotion of Lieut. Johnson in 1864, Thomas H. Scott and Felix G. Eubanks succeeded to their respective positions. Company G, George W. R. Smith, captain; John Johnson, first lieutenant; Simon P. Smith, second lieutenant. The county was also represented largely in Company A, and in the First Regiment Arkansas Cavalry.

In the autumn of 1863, in accordance with orders from Maj.-Gen. Schofield, then commanding the Department of the Missouri, several companies of Union men were organized in Northwestern Arkansas, the general government issuing arms and ammunition, and when on active service furnishing them with subsistence. A company of this character was organized in Madison County by Capt. John W. Bivens. It was in active service more than a year, and participated in frequent raids upon the enemy and in skirmishes without number. After the unsuccessful attack upon Fayetteville, and the subsequent order for the withdrawal of Federal forces from Arkansas, arrangements were made for the organization of companies of militia; commissions for Madison County were granted to John M. Bivens, March 27, 1865; George W. Seamans, April 18, 1865; Elitle Haynes, April 18, 1865; John Wilkinson, April 18, 1865; Bethel Counts, April 20, 1865; all of whom had the rank of captain, but the conclusion of hostilities rendered the organization of companies unnecessary.

Operations in the County.-There were no military movements of importance in Madison County. In December, 1862, Herron's

command (Federals) passed through the county after the battle of Prairie Grove, and encamped several days at Huntsville. This was the first appearance of a large body of armed troops in the county. Skirmishes, impossible to enumerate, were of such frequent occurrence as to excite but little notice at the time. In the autumn of 1863 Col. Brooks, with a force of 600 or 700 Confederates, was met near Marble by Gen. O'Neall with about 1,000 Federals and a number of mounted howitzers. Brooks was en route northward, but was repulsed with severe loss, and pursued to the Arkansas River. Capt. Bivens' company and several others from the Federal post at Fayetteville, to which they were attached, were stationed at Huntsville nearly a year at the close of the war. Bushwhackers were numerous. November 16, 1862, a party of twenty-five men was detailed from Elkhorn Tavern to escort the daughters of Isaac Murphy to their home near Huntsville. On the following day they were attacked by a superior force, within two miles of Huntsville, and put to flight. On the 17th inst. Maj. Johnson was dispatched with a detachment of 200 men, with orders to penetrate as far as Huntsville, and ascertain the strength of the enemy. When within ten miles of the town he was met by accredited loyal citizens, who confirmed the reports of the survivors of the previous expedition. His scouts reported that Huntsville was garrisoned by not less than a brigade, and that cannons were planted in the streets. The major at once retreated, and with such precipitation that several horses were drowned in crossing White River. The sequel would seem to indicate that even a reconnoitering party may be deceived. It transpired that the escort was attacked by a small band of Missourians under Jackman, who had moved northward immediately.

## SCHOOLS.

Early Schools.-The earliest educational efforts of the county resulted in the erection of a school and church house in every

thickly settled community. One of the earliest of these first school-houses was built a short distance northeast of Huntsville; another in the Alabama settlement, on the site of Alabama Church; another in Bowen Township, a mile from Aurora; another at the old Cumberland Presbyterian camp-meeting ground, near Kingston; another within two miles of Hindsville, Prairie Township; another near old St. Paul, in the southern part of the county. These buildings varied but little in appearance, construction and appointments. They were usually constructed of logs, with puncheon floors, slab seats, without glass windows. As enlarged and repaired, several of these early temples of learning do service in a similar capacity to this day.

Teachers.-Among the early school-masters were John F. King, a Cumberland Presbyterian minister, who taught near Kingston; Thomas McCuistion, county surveyor, from 1836 to 1848; John Wilson, Arkansas Wilson, - Carlton and Isaac Murphy, at Huntsville. Schools were supported entirely by voluntary subscription. J. R. Berry relates that in 1846 he taught a three months' term for $15 and board, from which the rate of pay may be inferred. No great amount of learning was required in the teacher; and when two or more applicants appeared for the same school the one who gave the best evidence of muscular development was invariably employed, other things being equal.

Text Books.-Webster's "blue-back" spelling-book, Smiley & Pike's arithmetic, Kirkham & Smith's grammar, were among the first text books. The Bible was used as a reader, and in some schools English history was a branch of study. The course in mathematics terminated with the "rule of three." Writing books consisted of foolscap, with a copy "set" by the teacher.

Public Schools.-The public school system of the State was established under the constitution of 1868. The county is divided into a number of school districts, as the topography of the country and general convenience of the people require. The erection of districts, apportionment of funds, and levying of special taxes, is



under the supervision of the county court. Previous to the war the distribution of sixteenth-section funds, seminary and saline (State) land funds, were distributed under the direction of a county commissioner, elected by popular vote. D. L. Saunders and P. W. Newton filled this position. The office of circuit superintendent was created with the common-school system; its incumbents were W. H. H. Clayton and A. S. Prather, the term of the latter expiring in 1874. Since that date, under the present State constitution, the local executive authority in county school matters is vested in a county examiner, appointed by the county court for a term of two years. This office has been held by the following named persons: O. S. Ragland, 1874-76; D. W. C. Bolinger, 1876-78; Frank Nantes, 1878; N. J. Carlock, 1878-82; R. S. Andrews, 1882-84; J. H. Bohlen, 1884-88.

Statistics.-The first school district in the county, Huntsville, No. 1, with ten others, was erected Thursday, November 13, 1868. The number was increased to fourteen December, 11, 1868; to twenty-one January 4, 1869; to thirty-four January 25, 1869. There were ninety-two districts in 1881, with an enrollment of 4,299. The State fund was $3,124.97 State scrip, and $1,553.11 in cash. The districts numbered ninety-four in 1882. In 1883 the State fund was $3,199.59 in cash, $1,903.28, scrip. In 1884, $5,612.10 in cash, and $1,458.81 State scrip, was apportioned among eighty-four districts. The same number of districts, in 1885, received $5,548.68, cash; $448.32, scrip. The following financial exhibits are from the report of C. C. Sanders, county treasurer:

STATEMENT OF THE PUBLIC-SCHOOL FUNDS OF MADISON COUNTY, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1885.

Amount Received.: Balance on hand June 30, 1884
Total.: $3,605 75

Amount Received.: From common-school fund, State
Total.: 5,083 81

Amount Received.: From district tax
Total.: 790 91

Amount Received.: From poll tax
Total.: 2,007 63

Amount Received.: From sale or lease of sixteenth sections
Total.: 431 86

Amount Received.: From sale or lease of houses or sites
Total.: 10 00

Amount Received.: From all sources
Total.: 412 44

Amount Received.: Total
Total.: $12,342 40

Amount Expended.: For teachers' salaries
Total.: $6,767 43

Amount Expended.: For building and repairing
Total.: 148 59

Amount Expended.: For treasurer's commissions
Total.: 167 26

Amount Expended.: For other purposes
Total.: 431 86

Amount Expended.: Total
Total.: $7,515 14



Balance in County Treasury Unexpended.: Of common-school fund
Total.: $4,268 07

Balance in County Treasury Unexpended.: Of district fund
Total.: 510 91

Balance in County Treasury Unexpended.: Of funds from all other
sources
Total.: 48 28

Balance in County Treasury Unexpended.: Total
Total.: $4,827 26

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1866.

Amount Received.: Balance on hand June 30, 1885
Total.: $4,827 26

Amount Received.: From common-school fund (State)
Total.: 4,036 03

Amount Received.: From district tax
Total.: 926 37

Amount Received.: From poll tax
Total.: 2,141 05

Amount Received.: Other sources
Total.: 39 10

Amount Received.: Total
Total.: $11,969 81

Amount Expended.: For teachers' salaries
Total.: $7,470 24

Amount Expended.: For building and repairing
Total.: 430 69

Amount Expended.: For treasurer's commissions
Total.: 142 85

Amount Expended.: Total
Total.: $8,043 78

Balance in County Treasury Unexpended.: Of common-school fund
Total.: $3,430 35

Balance in County Treasury Unexpended.: Of district fund
Total.: 495 68

Balance in County Treasury Unexpended.: Of funds from all other
sources

Balance in County Treasury Unexpended.: Total
Total.: $3,926 03

SUMMARY OF COUNTY EXAMINER'S REPORT FOR 1885.

Enumeration, white 5,664

Enumeration, colored 20

Total 5,684

Enrollment, white 3,172

Enrollment, colored 8

Total 3,180

Number of districts 58

Number of districts reporting enrollment 57

Number of districts voting tax 21

Number of teachers employed 65

Number of school-houses 78

Value of school-houses $5,620 00

Number of institutes held No report.

Number of teachers attending No report.

FOR 1886.

Enumeration, white 6,019

Enumeration, colored 14

Total 6,033

Enrollment, white 3,219

Enrollment, colored

Total 3,219

Number of districts 100

Number of districts reporting enrollment 58

Number of districts voting tax 30

Number of teachers employed 59

Number of school-houses 90

Value of school-houses $8,000 00

Number of institutes held 2

Number of teachers attending 105

The enrollment by districts, apportionment of State fund and special tax levy, for the year 1888, where assessed, are shown in the following table:

No.: 1
ENROLLMENT. Male.: 90
ENROLLMENT. Female.: 90
ENROLLMENT. Total.: 180
Apportionment State Fund.: $ 195.08
Special Tax Rate.: 3

No.: 2
ENROLLMENT. Male.: 47
ENROLLMENT. Female.: 42
ENROLLMENT. Total.: 89
Apportionment State Fund.: 96.45

No.: 4
ENROLLMENT. Male.: 43
ENROLLMENT. Female.: 59



No.: 4(cont.)
ENROLLMENT. Total.: 102
Apportionment State Fund.: 110.54

No.: 5
ENROLLMENT. Male.: 31
ENROLLMENT. Female.: 32
ENROLLMENT. Total.: 63

Apportionment State Fund.: 68.27

No.: 6
ENROLLMENT. Male.: 45
ENROLLMENT. Female.: 34
ENROLLMENT. Total.: 79
Apportionment State Fund.: 85.64

No.: 7
ENROLLMENT. Male.: 26
ENROLLMENT. Female.: 36
ENROLLMENT. Total.: 62
Apportionment State Fund.: 67.19

No.: 8
ENROLLMENT. Male.: 16
ENROLLMENT. Female.: 14
ENROLLMENT. Total.: 30
Apportionment State Fund.: 32.52
Special Tax Rate.: 5

No.: 9
ENROLLMENT. Male.: 60
ENROLLMENT. Female.: 52
ENROLLMENT. Total.: 112
Apportionment State Fund.: 121.38

No.: 10
ENROLLMENT. Male.: 39
ENROLLMENT. Female.: 30
ENROLLMENT. Total.: 69
Apportionment State Fund.: 74.78

No.: 11
ENROLLMENT. Male.: 46
ENROLLMENT. Female.: 35
ENROLLMENT. Total.: 81
Apportionment State Fund.: 87.78

No.: 12
ENROLLMENT. Male.: 11
ENROLLMENT. Female.: 21
ENROLLMENT. Total.: 32
Apportionment State Fund.: 34.68

No.: 13
ENROLLMENT. Male.: 41
ENROLLMENT. Female.: 34
ENROLLMENT. Total.: 75
Apportionment State Fund.: 81.28

No.: 14
ENROLLMENT. Male.: 42
ENROLLMENT. Female.: 40
ENROLLMENT. Total.: 82
Apportionment State Fund.: 88.87

No.: 15
ENROLLMENT. Male.: 54
ENROLLMENT. Female.: 48
ENROLLMENT. Total.: 102
Apportionment State Fund.: 110.54



No.: 16
ENROLLMENT. Male.: 33
ENROLLMENT. Female.: 32
ENROLLMENT. Total.: 65
Apportionment State Fund.: 70.44

No.: 17
ENROLLMENT. Male.: 30
ENROLLMENT. Female.: 27
ENROLLMENT. Total.: 57
Apportionment State Fund.: 61.77

No.: 18
ENROLLMENT. Male.: 42
ENROLLMENT. Female.: 31
ENROLLMENT. Total.: 73
Apportionment State Fund.: 79.12

No.: 19
ENROLLMENT. Male.: 45
ENROLLMENT. Female.: 44
ENROLLMENT. Total.: 89
Apportionment State Fund.: 96.45
Special Tax Rate.: 1/2

No.: 20
ENROLLMENT. Male.: 32
ENROLLMENT. Female.: 41
ENROLLMENT. Total.: 73
Apportionment State Fund.: 79.12

No.: 21
ENROLLMENT. Male.: 45
ENROLLMENT. Female.: 55
ENROLLMENT. Total.: 100
Apportionment State Fund.: 108.37

No.: 22
ENROLLMENT. Male.: 33
ENROLLMENT. Female.: 27
ENROLLMENT. Total.: 60
Apportionment State Fund.: 65.03

No.: 23
ENROLLMENT. Male.: 24
ENROLLMENT. Female.: 32
ENROLLMENT. Total.: 56
Apportionment State Fund.: 60.69

No.: 24
ENROLLMENT. Male.: 57
ENROLLMENT. Female.: 20
ENROLLMENT. Total.: 77
Apportionment State Fund.: 83.45
Special Tax Rate.: 5

No.: 25
ENROLLMENT. Male.: 64
ENROLLMENT. Female.: 73
ENROLLMENT. Total.: 137
Apportionment State Fund.: 148.47
Special Tax Rate.: 5

No.: 26
ENROLLMENT. Male.: 35
ENROLLMENT. Female.: 22
ENROLLMENT. Total.: 57
Apportionment State Fund.: 61.77



No.: 27
ENROLLMENT. Male.: 40
ENROLLMENT. Female.: 39
ENROLLMENT. Total.: 79
Apportionment State Fund.: 85.64
Special Tax Rate.: 5

No.: 28
ENROLLMENT. Male.: 27
ENROLLMENT. Female.: 23
ENROLLMENT. Total.: 50
Apportionment State Fund.: 54.18

No.: 29
ENROLLMENT. Male.: 31
ENROLLMENT. Female.: 20
ENROLLMENT. Total.: 51
Apportionment State Fund.: 55.27
Special Tax Rate.: 5

No.: 30
ENROLLMENT. Male.: 49
ENROLLMENT. Female.: 67
ENROLLMENT. Total.: 116
Apportionment State Fund.: 125.72
Special Tax Rate.: 5

No.: 31
ENROLLMENT. Male.: 70
ENROLLMENT. Female.: 42
ENROLLMENT. Total.: 112
Apportionment State Fund.: 121.38
Special Tax Rate.: 3

No.: 32
ENROLLMENT. Male.: 25
ENROLLMENT. Female.: 26
ENROLLMENT. Total.: 51
Apportionment State Fund.: 55.27
Special Tax Rate.: 21/2

No.: 33
ENROLLMENT. Male.: 28
ENROLLMENT. Female.: 16
ENROLLMENT. Total.: 44
Apportionment State Fund.: 47.68

No.: 34
ENROLLMENT. Male.: 45
ENROLLMENT. Female.: 40
ENROLLMENT. Total.: 85
Apportionment State Fund.: 92.12

No.: 35
ENROLLMENT. Male.: 24
ENROLLMENT. Female.: 41
ENROLLMENT. Total.: 65
Apportionment State Fund.: 70.44

No.: 36
ENROLLMENT. Male.: 44
ENROLLMENT. Female.: 39
ENROLLMENT. Total.: 83
Apportionment State Fund.: $ 89.93

No.: 37
ENROLLMENT. Male.: 31
ENROLLMENT. Female.: 29
ENROLLMENT. Total.: 60
Apportionment State Fund.: 65.02



Special Tax Rate.: 5

No.: 38
ENROLLMENT. Male.: 28
ENROLLMENT. Female.: 27
ENROLLMENT. Total.: 55
Apportionment State Fund.: 59.60
Special Tax Rate.: 5

No.: 39
ENROLLMENT. Male.: 47
ENROLLMENT. Female.: 42
ENROLLMENT. Total.: 89
Apportionment State Fund.: 96.45
Special Tax Rate.: 1

No.: 40
ENROLLMENT. Male.: 52
ENROLLMENT. Female.: 43
ENROLLMENT. Total.: 95
Apportionment State Fund.: 102.95

No.: 41
ENROLLMENT. Male.: 35
ENROLLMENT. Female.: 41
ENROLLMENT. Total.: 76
Apportionment State Fund.: 82.36
Special Tax Rate.: 5

No.: 42
ENROLLMENT. Male.: 21
ENROLLMENT. Female.: 30
ENROLLMENT. Total.: 51
Apportionment State Fund.: 55.27

No.: 43
ENROLLMENT. Male.: 30
ENROLLMENT. Female.: 30
ENROLLMENT. Total.: 60
Apportionment State Fund.: 65.02

No.: 44
ENROLLMENT. Male.: 35
ENROLLMENT. Female.: 31
ENROLLMENT. Total.: 66
Apportionment State Fund.: 71.52

No.: 45
ENROLLMENT. Male.: 12
ENROLLMENT. Female.: 23
ENROLLMENT. Total.: 35
Apportionment State Fund.: 37.93
Special Tax Rate.: 5

No.: 46
ENROLLMENT. Male.: 66
ENROLLMENT. Female.: 67
ENROLLMENT. Total.: 133
Apportionment State Fund.: 144.14
Special Tax Rate.: 4

No.: 47
ENROLLMENT. Male.: 13
ENROLLMENT. Female.: 6
ENROLLMENT. Total.: 19
Apportionment State Fund.: 20.59

No.: 48
ENROLLMENT. Male.: 79
ENROLLMENT. Female.: 69



No.: 48 (cont.)
ENROLLMENT. Total.: 148
Apportionment State Fund.: 160.40

No.: 49
ENROLLMENT. Male.: 33
ENROLLMENT. Female.: 27
ENROLLMENT. Total.: 60
Apportionment State Fund.: 65.03

No.: 50
ENROLLMENT. Male.: 46
ENROLLMENT. Female.: 48
ENROLLMENT. Total.: 94
Apportionment State Fund.: 101.89
Special Tax Rate.: 5

No.: 52
ENROLLMENT. Male.: 12
ENROLLMENT. Female.: 15
ENROLLMENT. Total.: 27
Apportionment State Fund.: 29.26

No.: 53
ENROLLMENT. Male.: 31
ENROLLMENT. Female.: 36
ENROLLMENT. Total.: 66
Apportionment State Fund.: 71.52

No.: 54
ENROLLMENT. Male.: 142
ENROLLMENT. Female.: 126
ENROLLMENT. Total.: 268
Apportionment State Fund.: 290.45
Special Tax Rate.: 5

No.: 55
ENROLLMENT. Male.: 30
ENROLLMENT. Female.: 31
ENROLLMENT. Total.: 61
Apportionment State Fund.: 66.12
Special Tax Rate.: 3

No.: 56
ENROLLMENT. Male.: 36
ENROLLMENT. Female.: 56
ENROLLMENT. Total.: 92
Apportionment State Fund.: 99.70
Special Tax Rate.: 2

No.: 57
ENROLLMENT. Male.: 26
ENROLLMENT. Female.: 24
ENROLLMENT. Total.: 50
Apportionment State Fund.: 54.19
Special Tax Rate.: 5

No.: 58
ENROLLMENT. Male.: 19
ENROLLMENT. Female.: 7
ENROLLMENT. Total.: 26
Apportionment State Fund.: 28.18

No.: 59
ENROLLMENT. Male.: 19
ENROLLMENT. Female.: 23
ENROLLMENT. Total.: 42
Apportionment State Fund.: 45.52
Special Tax Rate.: 5



No.: 60
ENROLLMENT. Male.: 40
ENROLLMENT. Female.: 32
ENROLLMENT. Total.: 72
Apportionment State Fund.: 78.03
Special Tax Rate.: 5

No.: 61
ENROLLMENT. Male.: 44
ENROLLMENT. Female.: 38
ENROLLMENT. Total.: 82
Apportionment State Fund.: 88.87

No.: 62
ENROLLMENT. Male.: 39
ENROLLMENT. Female.: 32
ENROLLMENT. Total.: 71
Apportionment State Fund.: 76.95

No.: 63
ENROLLMENT. Male.: 26
ENROLLMENT. Female.: 21
ENROLLMENT. Total.: 47
Apportionment State Fund.: 50.93

No.: 64
ENROLLMENT. Male.: 33
ENROLLMENT. Female.: 28
ENROLLMENT. Total.: 61
Apportionment State Fund.: 66.10

No.: 65
ENROLLMENT. Male.: 25
ENROLLMENT. Female.: 27
ENROLLMENT. Total.: 52
Apportionment State Fund.: 56.35

No.: 65(cont.)
Special Tax Rate.: 5

No.: 66
ENROLLMENT. Male.: 24
ENROLLMENT. Female.: 22
ENROLLMENT. Total.: 46
Apportionment State Fund.: 49.85
Special Tax Rate.: 5

No.: 67
ENROLLMENT. Male.: 11
ENROLLMENT. Female.: 8
ENROLLMENT. Total.: 19
Apportionment State Fund.: 20.59
Special Tax Rate.: 3

No.: 68
ENROLLMENT. Male.: 34
ENROLLMENT. Female.: 24
ENROLLMENT. Total.: 58
Apportionment State Fund.: 62.85

No.: 69
ENROLLMENT. Male.: 26
ENROLLMENT. Female.: 19
ENROLLMENT. Total.: 45
Apportionment State Fund.: 48.77

No.: 70
ENROLLMENT. Male.: 31
ENROLLMENT. Female.: 26
ENROLLMENT. Total.: 57
Apportionment State Fund.: 61.77
Special Tax Rate.: 5



No.: 71
ENROLLMENT. Male.: 36
ENROLLMENT. Female.: 26
ENROLLMENT. Total.: 62
Apportionment State Fund.: 67.19

No.: 72
ENROLLMENT. Male.: 25
ENROLLMENT. Female.: 21
ENROLLMENT. Total.: 46
Apportionment State Fund.: 49.85
Special Tax Rate.: 5

No.: 73
ENROLLMENT. Male.: 53
ENROLLMENT. Female.: 50
ENROLLMENT. Total.: 103
Apportionment State Fund.: 111.64
Special Tax Rate.: 5

No.: 74
ENROLLMENT. Male.: 26
ENROLLMENT. Female.: 22
ENROLLMENT. Total.: 48
Apportionment State Fund.: 52.04

No.: 75
ENROLLMENT. Male.: 27
ENROLLMENT. Female.: 24
ENROLLMENT. Total.: 51
Apportionment State Fund.: 55.27

No.: 76
ENROLLMENT. Male.: 49
ENROLLMENT. Female.: 58

No.: 76(cont.)
ENROLLMENT. Total.: 107
Apportionment State Fund.: 115.96

No.: 78
ENROLLMENT. Male.: 40
ENROLLMENT. Female.: 33
ENROLLMENT. Total.: 73
Apportionment State Fund.: 79.12

No.: 79
ENROLLMENT. Male.: 60
ENROLLMENT. Female.: 49
ENROLLMENT. Total.: 109
Apportionment State Fund.: 118.13

No.: 80
ENROLLMENT. Male.: 33
ENROLLMENT. Female.: 41
ENROLLMENT. Total.: 74
Apportionment State Fund.: 80.20

No.: 81
ENROLLMENT. Male.: 21
ENROLLMENT. Female.: 27
ENROLLMENT. Total.: 48
Apportionment State Fund.: 52.04

No.: 83
ENROLLMENT. Male.: 30
ENROLLMENT. Female.: 22
ENROLLMENT. Total.: 52
Apportionment State Fund.: 56.36



No.: 84
ENROLLMENT. Male.: 38
ENROLLMENT. Female.: 14
ENROLLMENT. Total.: 52
Apportionment State Fund.: 56.35

No.: 85
ENROLLMENT. Male.: 74
ENROLLMENT. Female.: 53
ENROLLMENT. Total.: 127
Apportionment State Fund.: 137.63

No.: 87
ENROLLMENT. Male.: 17
ENROLLMENT. Female.: 20
ENROLLMENT. Total.: 37
Apportionment State Fund.: 40.10

No.: 88
ENROLLMENT. Male.: 30
ENROLLMENT. Female.: 32
ENROLLMENT. Total.: 62
Apportionment State Fund.: 67.19

No.: 89
ENROLLMENT. Male.: 33
ENROLLMENT. Female.: 35
ENROLLMENT. Total.: 68
Apportionment State Fund.: 73.69
Special Tax Rate.: 21/2

No.: 90
ENROLLMENT. Male.: 32
ENROLLMENT. Female.: 34
ENROLLMENT. Total.: 66

No.: 90
Apportionment State Fund.: 71.53
Special Tax Rate.: 2

No.: 91
ENROLLMENT. Male.: 43
ENROLLMENT. Female.: 25
ENROLLMENT. Total.: 68
Apportionment State Fund.: 73.70

No.: 92
ENROLLMENT. Male.: 39
ENROLLMENT. Female.: 30
ENROLLMENT. Total.: 69
Apportionment State Fund.: 74.78

No.: 93
ENROLLMENT. Male.: 38
ENROLLMENT. Female.: 27
ENROLLMENT. Total.: 65
Apportionment State Fund.: 70.44

No.: 95
ENROLLMENT. Male.: 36
ENROLLMENT. Female.: 25
ENROLLMENT. Total.: 61
Apportionment State Fund.: 66.11
Special Tax Rate.: 5

No.: 96
ENROLLMENT. Male.: 32
ENROLLMENT. Female.: 24
ENROLLMENT. Total.: 56
Apportionment State Fund.: 60.69



No.: 97
ENROLLMENT. Male.: 42
ENROLLMENT. Female.: 33
ENROLLMENT. Total.: 75
Apportionment State Fund.: 81.28
Special Tax Rate.: 5

No.: 98
ENROLLMENT. Male.: 43
ENROLLMENT. Female.: 23
ENROLLMENT. Total.: 66
Apportionment State Fund.: 71.52
Special Tax Rate.: 5

No.: 99
ENROLLMENT. Male.: 31
ENROLLMENT. Female.: 40
ENROLLMENT. Total.: 71
Apportionment State Fund.: 76.94
Special Tax Rate.: 5

No.: 100
ENROLLMENT. Male.: 42
ENROLLMENT. Female.: 38
ENROLLMENT. Total.: 80
Apportionment State Fund.: 86.70

Huntsville Academy.-About the year 1857 a female seminary building was erected about one-fourth of a mile south of Huntsville, upon land donated for the purpose by John Sanders, who, with Dr. V. L. Sanders, was the principal mover in the enterprise. The Misses Pearson, of Washington County, conducted the school until compelled to suspend by the war, during which

the building was burned.

The present academy building, a frame structure two stories high, 61×36 feet in dimensions, was erected in 1881 at a cost of $4,000. The active supporters of this work were Dr. M. Knight, by whom the subscriptions were obtained, W. S. Laurey and W. A. Gage, under whose supervision the building was constructed. The first board of directors consisted of W. J. Sams, A. A. Brodie, Dr. J. E. Plummer, W. A. Gage and J. M. Caldwell. Dr. M. Knight, W.
A. Marrs and W. S. Laurey were added in 1884, and, Mr. Caldwell having retired, the present board numbers seven. J. T. Walker, E. D. Tingle, John Sullivan, G. W. Stuckey and W. C. Adair have served as principals in the order of their names.

## CHURCHES.

Cumberland Presbyterian.-King's River congregation is the oldest in the county. At the date of the first settlement of that valley a camp ground was established near Kingston, an arbor and other conveniences provided, and here Revs. Buchanan and John F. King preached. The latter was succeeded by Revs. E. Brown, J. G. Henry, A. G. Kendall and J. C. Long, present incumbent. Elders J. G. Brown, John Wiggins, J. D. McCracken, Samuel King and G. D. Neill constitute the present session.

Alabama Church was founded before the war, and has as its pastors, Revs. John F. King, Henry Ray and E.
Brown. This was also a place for camp meetings. Since the war Revs. Silas Suttle, A. G. Kendall, W. D. Rudolph, E. Brown, J. J. Henry and J. C. Long have successively officiated as pastors. A reorganization was effected in 1878.

Marble Church was organized by Rev. Henry Ray, before the war. The membership has increased from fifteen four years ago to forty-eight at present, under the pastoral care of Rev. J. C. Long. The session is constituted as follows: Elders, Posey Parker, Louis Parker, James Hammond, Bradfield Horrell, James Quall;

deacons, Jacob Davis, Nicholas Hudson.

Huntsville Church was a strong organization at an early period in the history of that town, when Abner Adams, H. C. Berry and William Boatright were elders. The Presbyterian element seems to have been weak at the close of the war, and not until December 25, 1881, was a reorganization effected. Revs. John F. King, John and Andrew Buchanan preached before the war; J. C. Long is in charge at present. The elders are F. M. Sams, L. R. Parks and W. R. Phillips; deacon, Noel Stringfield. A handsome and substantial brick church edifice, 50×34 feet in dimensions, was dedicated January 1, 1888.

Hindsville Church was organized about the year 1876 by Rev. A. G. Kendall, its first and present pastor, W. D. Rudolph having served in that capacity several years. Present elders: James Harris, A. W. Walker, W. D. L. Keefer, Lafayette Banks.

Harmony Church, in War Eagle Township, was organized by Revs. A. G. Kendall and J. C. Long, the latter continuing as pastor. D. W. Sanders, D. W. Phillips and John Boatright were the first elders.

Spring Hill Church, in Prairie Township, Rev. J. C. Long, pastor; A. I. Berry, Thomas Fullerton, Phillip Smith, Frank Place, elders; Frank Lehmaster, deacon, has recently enjoyed a very successful revival. It was organized since the war by Rev. A. G. Kendall, who was the first pastor.

Pleasant Grove Church, in War Eagle Township, James Cain, J. M. Hawkins, D. W. Phillips, elders; M. I. Phillips, deacon, was organized in 1886 by Rev. J. C. Long, the present pastor.

Kingston Church is the most recent addition to the number, having been organized in 1887, with about twenty members, of whom J. R. Combs, James Arms and -- Combs were elected elders, and James Sanders, deacon. Rev. J. C. Long is pastor.

Wesley Church, Lamar Township, was organized before the war by Rev. Luther Bell; a reorganization has recently been effected by Rev. William Washbourne, pastor at present.

All these churches are embraced in the geographical limits of Washington Presbytery.

Methodist Episcopal Church, South.-Huntsville Circuit includes a number of appointments throughout the central part of the county. The preachers upon this circuit since the war have been as follows: Revs. Collins, Brice, Stockton, Fair, Summers, Myatt, Johnson, H. C. Jolly, B. C. McCurry. O. H. Tucker, J. P. Calloway, H. Cummins, J. N. Villines, T. A. Martin and W. H. Corley, present incumbent. The territory was reorganized immediately after the war by Rev. Jacob Shook.

A church was built at Huntsville before the war, and since 1876 the society has been invested with the title to a half interest in the Masonic Hall. The present membership is eighty-five. The stewards are F. C. McCurry and W. A. Marrs. McConnell Chapel, formerly known as Hopewell, is a property owned exclusively by the church and built principally by Abraham McConnell. Membership, forty-six; stewards, Thomas Keeling, John Withrow. Arbor Church, in Bowen Township, near Aurora, has forty-seven members. Stewards, L. E. Parker. The Withrow Church, four miles east of Huntsville, has but a small membership.

Samuel Withrow is steward. Alabama Church is one of the oldest organizations in the county, and camp meetings of more than local influence were frequently held here. J. B. Presley and Wiley Burns are the stewards.

Pleasant Home Church was organized in 1886 by T. C. McCreery, and a neat house of worship has been erected. Stewards, T. Epperson, William Bailey. Membership, forty. The church on Bohannan Mountain, of which Eli Yarbrough is steward, was organized many years ago, and has a membership of twenty-three.

Hindsville Church forms part of Goshen Circuit, on which Rev. John H. Sturdy is pastor.

Kingston Mission has had the following named pastors in recent years: Revs. Young, Grant, Brice, King, Bradford, Dernick,

Jenkins, Sewell, Burns, Frost, Matthis and Pierce Merrill, at present in charge.

Little's Chapel, on Sweden Creek, was built on Government land, and the title is unfortunately unsecured. There are thirty-four members here, and the steward is James Smelley. Bluff Spring Church, in King's River Township, J. F. Bell, steward, has a membership of twenty-three. The class at this place was organized more than forty years ago. About 1843 James Doak gave five acres for a camp-meeting ground; tents and a large stand for public speaking were erected, which were burned during the war, and the meetings have been discontinued. An arbor was built at Bluff Spring in 1880. Pleasant Hill was organized in 1888 with eleven members.

Clifty Mission, Rev. Robert Hardcastle, pastor, includes a number of small organizations in the northern part of the county.

White River Circuit, principally in Washington County, embraces several appointments in Valley and Hilburn Townships. About 1840 Henry Raynor bought three acres of land from John C. Sumner, at old St. Paul, and John Bivens built thereon, under contract, a shed 60×40 feet. Camp meetings were held here for a number of years. Jacob Sexton was one of the first preachers.

Methodist Episcopal.-St. Paul Circuit, Rev. J. B. Orwig, pastor, comprises three organizations, St. Paul, Bollinger's and The Cove. There is a membership of forty at St. Paul, and services are held at a school-house known as White River Chapel. A church building is in course of erection. The membership at Bollinger's is forty-three and at The Cove twenty-seven.

Aurora and King's River, with other points throughout the central part of the county, constitute a circuit under the care of Rev. Wren.

Protestant Methodist.-A church was organized in 1872 in Lamar Township by Rev. Clark Mason; his successors have been Coleman, Smalley, William S. Bartholomew and A. S. Wood. B. B. Davis, Henry N. Sanders and Lawson Pitts were among the



first members. The present numerical strength is thirty, and Pleasant N. Gipson is steward.

Christian.-Fairview Church, in Lamar Township, was organized about 1853. Robert Graham, now a professor of theology at Lexington, Ky.,was one of the first preachers, and after him Wesley W. Lucas, until his death in 1874. Elders Smith, Baxter and Gage were among the first members. In 1884 this church and the Whitehouse Church in Washington County were consolidated under the name of Wesley Church, with a membership of eighty, by elders D. W. Lucas and Daniel Boone. Rev. T. J. Giddings was pastor for a time, but since his withdrawal a vacancy has existed. Rev. Walker Moore has been called.

War Eagle Church was organized in 1859 by Elder Royal, disbanded in 1861, reorganized in 1867 by S. Bell, and has about fifty members.

Lollar's Creek Church was organized in 186- by Elder Joel Roberts, Joseph Thomas, James Sisemore and C. S. Hawkins being among the first members. Preachers, John Posey, Daniel Cluck, William Johnson, Daniel Boone and David W. Lucas. The church building was erected in 1870.

Whorton's Creek Church was constituted in 1870 by Elder Wiley McElhaney. Present membership, forty.

Mill Creek Church, Hilburn Township, was organized in 1866 by Elders Joel Roberts and Wiley McElhaney, with about twenty members, since increased to 125, under the care of Elder D. M. Cluck. Robert Graham, of Fayetteville, organized a church here as early as 1840, but it disbanded during the war.

Hickory Grove Church, Elder Robinson, preacher, was organized by him in 1885, and has a membership of 100.

Primitive Baptist.-New Hope Church at Kingston was constituted February 12, 1832, by Elders S. Wheet, William Poston and Berty Hachel, with ten members: Isaac Counts, Martha Counts, Elizabeth McElhaney, Joseph Bush, William Gage, Clara Gage, Joshua Whorton, Neely Whorton, and two

others whose names are unknown. The church building was erected in 1886 and 1887, and is owned exclusively by this organization. Elders S. G. and Albert Grigg are in charge. The membership is sixty-five.

Richland Church was organized at the residence of John Titsworth about 1833, and continued to meet there about ten years. Among the first members were John Titsworth and wife, Martin Johnson and wife, Jacob Gray and wife, Elijah Drake and wife. There have been a number of preachers, among them Revs. S. Wheet, L. Bishop, David Gage, Young Lamar, Graham Jackson, James Mayfield, Stephen Strickland, Job Hob,George Mainard, Thomas Willis, Clark Johnson, Thomas Dotson, A. P. F. Crawford, F. G. Eubanks, John G. Taylor, Gabriel H. Loving. A log church house was built about 1843, and the present place of worship in 1855.

Concord Church, in Prairie Township, G. H. Loving, pastor since 1878,has fifty members.

Rock Spring Church, in Valley Township, Daniel Blevens, pastor for many years, has a membership of sixty-one.

Drake's Creek Church was constituted in 1874 or 1875 by Thomas Dotson and John Clement. Benjamin Drake and Jasper Duncan are in charge at present, and the number of members is eighty-one.

Mount Pleasant Church, in Richland Township, was constituted in 1878 by Thomas Dotson and F. G. Eubanks, the present pastor. Hartford Church was constituted in 1885 by J. R. Loving, Benjamin Drake and Jasper Duncan.

Washington Association, organized in 1839, embraces all these churches.

Free-Will Baptist.-The first Free-Will Baptist Church west of the Mississippi River was constituted in 1832 by Samuel Whiteley, at the house of David Pickett, on War Eagle, with seven members: Ann and Sallie Whiteley, Polly Pickett, Malinda Combs, John Clarke, Ann Perrott, and one other whose name has not been



ascertained. This is now extinct.

Big Fork Church, near Aurora, is an old organization, constituted by Isaac or Samuel Whiteley in 1833. F. W. Blackburn and Robert Lee were also among the early preachers, Jesse Guinn being the present incumbent.

Mount Pleasant Church was constituted in 1880.

Center Point Church was constituted in 1875 by Isaac Whiteley and James Curnutt, with J. M. Green and George Brown as its first deacons.

King's River Church at Marble is an early organization. Harvey McCammich and Gilbert Hudson were among the first members. James Curnurt is the present pastor.

Mount Zion Church, in King's River Township, is under the care of Rev.John Bowen.

Missionary Baptist.-Antioch Church was constituted in June, 1888, with six members. C. J. Lester is pastor. There are others in different parts of the county.

Prof. W. C. Adair, of Huntsville College, was born in 1860, on February 12, in Searcy County, Arkansas, and is the son of J. K. and Martha (McTyer) Adair. The father was born in South Carolina in 1828, and was married in Alabama. He then resided in Florida for some time, but afterward returned to Alabama, and in 1858 to Searcy County, Arkansas. Two years later he went to Fulton County, Arkansas, and eighteen years later to Washington County, where he located in Fayetteville for the purpose of giving his children educational advantages. He has been a successful farmer, and now lives on White River, six miles from Fayetteville. The mother was born in North Carolina about 1827, and when Young moved to Alabama. She died in Fayetteville in 1880. Professor Adair spent his youth upon a farm, his early education being received at Philadelphia, Arkansas, and Ash Flat, Arkansas. In 1877 he entered the State University, at Fayetteville, and after three years attendance began to teach school. He has since taught at Goshen, Farmington, Viney Grove and Huntsville, and other places. He took charge of the school here in January, 1888, and it is already beginning to show the effect of his good teaching. He was married in 1884 to Miss Henrietta Belle Sanders, of Washington County, which union was blessed with one child, Eula C. Both the Professor and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Professor Adair owns a farm in Washington County, but devotes his chief attention to his profession, desiring to raise the educational standard in this part of the country. Politically he is a Democrat.



Francis M. Anderson was born in Madison County, February 12 1842, where he has since lived engaged in farming and stock raising. He began life with no property of his own, but by determined effort is now the owner of 457 acres of land, well improved. In June, 1861 he enlisted in Captain Boon's Company I, Sixteenth Arkansas Infantry, Confederate Army, and participated in a number of important engagements, among which may be mentioned Pea Ridge, Farmington, Iuka and Corinth. Later he was wounded by a bursting shell, taken prisoner and held a short time. After his release he served in several skirmishes, and in 1863 was taken prisoner while on a visit home, but made his escape from the enemy while en route for Springfield. After the war he resumed his farm duties, and October 6, 1867, married Nancy Stewart, daughter of James Stewart. Mrs. Anderson was born in this county, and is the mother of the following children: William R. L., John W., David W., Robert T., Thomas G. and James. Mr. Anderson is a leading man in his township, a member of the Masonic fraternity, and himself and wife belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics he is a democrat.

Gunter T. Berry was born November 30, 1847, in Madison County, and is a son of William M. and Margaret (Stovall) Berry. The father was born in June, 1802, in Virginia, but was reared and educated in Tennessee. He was first married to Mary Procter, who bore him three children, one of whom died in the Mexican War, one was killed during the late war, and one died at Hindsville in 1872. He was left a widower about 1829, and in 1830 married the mother of our subject. In 1840 he located in Madison County, became a leading man, and served as county assessor one term and as internal improvement commissioner one term. He was not at first in favor of secession, but finally joined his State in that movement. He was killed January 10, 1863, on account of political views. Mrs. Berry was born in Bedford County, Tenn., December 25, 1808, and was the mother of nine children, five now living. Five sons served in the Confederate army, and one, Capt. Hugh Berry, died on the day his father was killed, while home on a furlough. Mrs. Berry died in 1874. Our subject received a common-school education during his youth, and took charge of the farm during the war. In 1867 he entered the store of Bruren & Honey, at Huntsville, afterward coming to Hindsville, and working in the store of Peel & Berry. In 1869 he married Fanny Johnson, and went into the mercantile business with S. W. Peel at Berryville, Ark. In 1871 he sold out and went into business with two brothers at Huntsville, but returning to Hindsville, clerked for F. G. Berry & Co. Mrs. Berry, who was born in this county in 1850, was a daughter of James Johnson; she bore one child, Felix O. and died in 1873. Mr. Berry then married Mary Harrell, daughter of Judge E. [Elias] Harrell, who was born in 1848, and is the mother of five children: Elfie E. , Ollie E., Alice, Jessie, and Willie G. In 1882, Mr. Berry bought his present farm which contains sixty acres of good land, situated one-half mile from Huntsville, and is well improved. He was appointed United States Store-keeper and Gauger of the District of



Arkansas, and assigned to the distillery at Hindsville in 1886. He is Worshipful Master of the Little Spring Lodge of A. F. & A. M., and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, south. In politics he is a Democrat.

Joseph D. Bevers was born in Jacksonville, Ill., November 12, 1846, and is a son of George and Elizabeth (Halliday) Bevers. The father was born in Pollington, Yorkshire, England, and in 1833 came to America, locating in West Virginia, where he took charge of a wagon yard some time. In 1835 he located on a farm in Morgan County, IL, and in 1855 located on a farm in Wisconsin, returning to Illinois a year later, and remaining there until 1881. He next located in Hindsville, and is now making his home with our subject. The mother was born in Morgan County, Ill., and was there married. She had five sons and three daughters, Joseph D. being the oldest child. He was educated in the State University at Jacksonville, and in 1862 enlisted in Company A, Sixty-eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. After serving four months he enlisted in the Fifty-first Illinois, and did active duty until the close of the war, taking part in the battles of Fort Donelson, Pittsburg Landing, siege of Vicksburg, Atlanta, Stone River, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, and was wounded at Franklin, Tenn., November 30, 1864, losing the use of his left leg. June 22, 1865, he was discharged. He then took a course in the Jacksonville Business College, and in 1867 came to Arkansas, and taught five years in Madison County, having the first free school of the county. He also taught in the high school at Huntsville. In 1869 he married Ada Vaughn, and located on a farm near Hindsville. In 1867 he was appointed Deputy United States Marshal. From 1879 to 1887 he was engaged in the mercantile business, retiring in the latter year. From 1881 to 1885 he was postmaster of Hindsville, at the end of that time resigning the position. Mrs. Bevers was born in this county in 1851, is a daughter of George W. Vaughn, and the mother of four children: Amy, Cora, Ada and Albert. Mr. and Mrs. Bevers are members of the Missionary Baptist Church, in which the former is a deacon and the clerk. He is a strong Republican, a member of the G. A. R. and belongs to the Little Springs Lodge No. 230, A. F. & A. M., being secretary in the Chapter and recorder in the Council.



Rev Daniel Blevens, Primitive Baptist preacher and justice of the peace of Valley township was born in Lawrence county, Ky., September 22, 1831, his par ents being William and Ava (Collins) Blevens, natives of Tennessee and Virginia respectively. They were married in Lee County, Virginia and immigrated to Lawrence county Ky., at the early settling of that State, or in about 1822. They resided in this State until about 1866, when they moved to Arkansas, locating in Madison County, and here the father died in 1872 at the age of ninety-four years. The mother died in Missouri in 1875 at the age of eighty-four, and while on a visit to her sin in that State. She was a member of the Primitive Baptist for many years, and he was a member of the Christian Church for a long time. He was a farmer by occupation, and a life-long Democrat. They were the parents of 9 children, six now living: Rev. Daniel Blevins is the only child of this family living in Madison County, Ark.; Malinda is the widow of David Pennington, and is now residing in Lawrence County, Ky.; Eli is a farmer of Morgan County, Ky.; Nancy is now Mrs. James Tackett; Malina is the wife of Edmond Osborn, a merchant in Washington County, Ark., Daniel; Rosana, wife of Henry Jenkins, a Primitive Baptist minister and farmer, and Hiram. Those deceased are Wiley and Minerva. Daniel Blevens began farming at the age of eighteen, and has since continued this occupation. He left Kentucky in 1866 and moved to Madison County, Ark., where he has resided ever since. In 1862 he enlisted in Company A, Fifth Kentucky Infantry, Confederate Army, and served fourteen months. He was then elected orderly-Sargent, and after serving a short time promoted to the rank of Captain of Company K, and remained with that company until the regiment was disbanded. He was made a prisoner, and retained as such for six days, when he was retaken. He was in a number os battles, and was a brave and gallant officer. February 12, 1869 he married Miss Nancy Osborn, a daughter of Edmond Osborn, and a native of Johnson County, Ky., born September 28, 1832. The fruits of this union are thirteen

, viz.; Malinda, wife of W. L. Evans, a farmer of Crawford County, Ark.; Angeline, wife of Henry LaMasters, a farmer of Washington County, Ark.; Ellen, wife of James Hight, a farmer of Madison County, Ark.; Elizabeth, deceased, died at the age of twenty-five , and was the wife of James Patrick; Ava Jane, wife of Robert Forbush, of Madison County, Ark.; Nancy Jane, wife of Solomon Hendrickson, a farmer of Madison County, Ark.; John H., farmer; Louisa, died at the age of two years; Niatelda, died at the age of one year; Thomas H., died in infancy; Albert J. also died in infancy, and the rest were infants that died unnamed. In 1860, Mr Blevens joined the Primitive Baptist Church, and in 1862 he began preaching, which he has since continued. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, a member of the K. of H. and is a Democrat in politics. In 1878 he was elected justice of the peace of Valley Township, and has served 5 consecutive terms or ten years. Mrs Blevens joined the Primitive Baptist church in 1858.

John H. Bohannan, a leading citizen and the present clerk of Madison County, was born December 3, 1846, in this county, being a son of William H. and Elizabeth (Harp) Bohannan. The father was born in Tennessee about the year 1823, and came to this county via Missouri, where he remained a short time when a boy. He has lived here ever since, and is a farmer by occupation. Politically he was a Democrat, but since the organization of the Republican party he has been a member of that party. The mother was born in Tennessee, also, and came to this county at an early day, and died in 1869. Our subject was the oldest of a family of five children of these parents, and was reared upon a farm five miles west of Huntsville. He remained with his parents until the late war, when he went north and engaged in the Government employ, driving a post team. He returned home in December, 1865, and engaged in farming, remaining with his father one year after marrying, and then he located near by and engaged in agricultural pursuits for himself until October, 1882. He then became the incumbent of the office of circuit clerk, which office he has held continuously ever since to the entire satisfaction of his constituents. He has also held minor offices, and has taken an interest in public affairs since a Young man. He now holds the chairmanship of the County Democratic Central Committee, and takes an active part in the Democratic politics of the county and State. He was united in marriage November 1, 1866, with Miss Ritta M. Harper, who was born in Tennessee, and came to this county when an infant. His married life has been blessed in the birth of two children, one of whom died in infancy. The other is a daughter, named Stella May. Himself and wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church. He is a Royal Arch Mason. Personally Mr. Bohannan bears the high esteem of the citizens of the county, and in public enterprises always lends a helping hand.



Andrew J. Bolinger, a merchant at Grant, Bowen Township, was born near Cumberland Gap, Claiborne Co., Tenn., June 6 1822, and is a son of Fred and Polly (Hunter) Bolinger. His grandfather, Fred Bolinger was a native of Pennsylvania, and went to North Carolina, and from there to East Tennessee, with a family of twenty children, seventeen of whom lived to maturity. He then removed from Tennessee to Illinois, and nine years later went to Arkansas, dying in War Eagle Township in 1840. His wife died soon after, in her ninetieth year. Fred Bolinger, Jr., grew to manhood in Tennessee and came to Arkansas with his family in 1850, locating on his present place of residence. To him and wife these children were born: Andrew J., Henry H., Bethma, Emily, Isaac H., Lucinda, Hester Ann, Mary and Rachel R. Our subject remained at home until twenty-six of age, when he married , and located in 1850 where he now lives. He has been engaged in blacksmithing until the last few years, which have been spent in the mercantile business. He has been justice of the peace a number of years, and also postmaster. Sarah Newport became his wife in 1843, and has borne eight children: William H., Mary Ann, Asa M., Bethema, A. J., and Henry R. Olive and Elizabeth are deceased. Mrs. Bolinger's father was a minister, and both Mr. and Mrs. Bolinger are active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Bolinger is a staunch Republican, and during the war worked in the Government blacksmith shops."

David M. Boydstun, merchant and postmaster at Suggs, King's River Tp., Madison Co., Ark., was born in that county August 15, 1855, and is the son of David C. and Caroline C. (Chote) Boydstun, natives of Tennessee and Alabama, respectively. The father was born February 15, 1813, and is now a resident of Madison County, Ark. He came to Madison County, Ark., about 1837, and was one of the very first settlers of that county. He has been a farmer all his life. The mother was born in 1818, and both she and her husband have been members of the Baptist Church for many years. He is a Democrat in politics. Twelve children were the fruit of their marriage, four now living: Mrs. Martha Cecil, Mrs. Rachel M. Whettley, Mrs. Nancy Suggs and David M. The latter has remained with his parents until the present time, and followed agricultural pursuits until 1881, when he engaged in merchandising at Marble. He was a partner of Jacob Owens for a short time, or until the latter's death four months later. He then formed a partnership with E. A. Walls, and sold goods the remainder of the year, after which he dissolved partnership, moving to his present location, where he has sold goods ever since. He carries a stock of goods valued at $2,000, and the annual sales amount to from $8,000 to $10,000. Mr. Boydstun started with little means, but by industry and unusual business ability he has been quite successful. He has had a post-office established at Suggs lately, and has been appointed postmaster. September 18, 1874, he married Miss Minerva E. Wilkerson, daughter of Charles Wilkerson, and a native of Madison County, Ark., born April 13, 1860. Five children have been born to this union: Ellar M., Charles D., Eva C., William F., and Robert M. Mr. Boydstun is a member of the Free Will Baptist Church, is a member of the I.O.O.F. at Marble, and is Noble Grand, and is Democratic in his political views.



J. S. Brannon, one of the leading citizens of Madison County, and postmaster at Helth Post-office, was born in Spartinburg District, South Carolina, August 23, 1832, being the son of William and Judia (Slay) Brannon, both of whom were natives of South Carolina. The father followed agricultural pursuits all his life, and he and wife passed their last days in South Carolina, he dying about 1864, at the age of about seventy-three. Both were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Their marriage resulted in the birth of twelve children, six now living: Mrs. Sarah Hammett, Mrs. Cynthia Gramlin, Mrs. Elizabeth Reagain, Mrs. Mary Bishop, William H. and J. S. the last named was the eleventh child born to his parents. In 1853 he left his home in South Carolina and went to Walker County, GA, where he followed farming, which he has since continued. June 19, 1856, he married Miss Elizabeth Carlisle, a native of Sevier County, Tenn., born June 10, 1836, and the daughter of Nathan Carlisle. Her parents moved to Bradley County, Tenn., when she was nine years of age, and from there to Georgia one year later. In 1857 Mr. and Mrs. Brannon moved to Arkansas and located in Washington County, where they resided until 1872, when they moved to their present location. Mr. Brannon is the owner of 280 acres of good land, all the result of his own industry. During the late war he served a short time as conscript in the Confederate army, and was at the battle of Prairie Grove. In April, 1884, Mr. Brannon had the post-office established at Helth Post-office, and at that time was made postmaster, and still holds the office. Previous to this, in 1882, he engaged in the mercantile business, which he continued for two years. To Mr. and Mrs. Brannon's marriage have been born fourteen children, eleven living: Robert C., Twin girls unnamed (deceased), Mary A., John W., Nathan A., Dennie H. and Wayne M. Mr. Brannon and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he is steward in the same. He is a member of the K. of H., is a Republican in politics, and an excellent citizen.

Jesse C. Brashears was born in Perry County, Ky., in 1837, his parents being Sampson and Margaret (Bright) Brashears. The father was born December 21, 1789 in Tennessee, a son of Samuel Brashears, and of Irish descent. Samuel was an officer in the Revolutionary War, and served as captain in one of the French and Indian wars. Sampson was reared in Tennessee, served in the War of 1812, in the Thirteenth Tennessee Volunteer Infantry, and in 1819 with his wife and eight children immigrated to Kentucky on pack-horses. There he entered 10,000 acres of land, a portion of which he improved. He became the largest land owner in that section of the country, dealt largely in stock, and was considered a leading man. In 1872 he retired from active life, divided his property among his children, and made his home with one of his sons until his death, in 1878. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity. The mother of our subject was born August 23, 1797, in Washington County, Va., was reared in Tennessee, and died in 1866. She was the mother of thirteen children, eight now living: Isaac (deceased), John, James, Sarah A. (deceased), Ezekiel (deceased), Elizabeth, Samson (deceased), Robert S. (deceased), Louisa, Harvey G., Jesse C., William R. and Hezekiah. The four last named live in Madison County, and the remainder, who survive, in Kentucky. Jesse C. remained with his parents until eighteen years of age and then attended school in Lee County, Va. When twenty-two years old he married and went to live upon some land given him by his father. In 1862 he enlisted in the Confederate army, served until the close of the war, and then resumed his farming. In 1882, he came to Arkansas, purchased land in Madison County, and in February, 1883, removed his family to his present place of residence. December 25, 1858, he married Elizabeth J. HOGG, a native of Kentucky, born in 1838, by whom he has had nine children: Martha A., wife of John Combs; Harvey G., Lizzie, Mary L., Kelly, William H., Cynthia J., James J. and Robert H. The four eldest are school teachers. Mr.



Brashears is a successful farmer and stock raiser, the owner of 450 acres of good land, 150 of which are finely cultivated. He was postmaster at Jesse Post-office, Perry Co., Ky., from 1881 to 1882, which post-office was named after him. He has been justice of the peace, and is a Democrat.

William R. Brashears, merchant, was born in Perry County, Ky., November 4, 1841, and is a son of Sampson and Margaret (Bright) Brashears, and grandson of Samuel Brashears. James Bright, his maternal grandfather, was a native of England, and came to the United States with his parents when a child. He grew to maturity near Baltimore, learning the trade of ship carpenter. He enlisted in the Revolutionary War under George Washington, serving seven years. He was once wounded in the neck, and his life saved by the kind nursing of a German woman, whose memory is cherished by his posterity. He also received a bullet in the left hip, which at the time of his death had made its way nearly to his ankle. He died in Tennessee about a century old, and was the father of six children. William R. Brashears was reared on the home place in Kentucky, and at the age of twenty-two enlisted in the confederate army as a private under Gen. H. Marshall. In 1862 he was shot by bushwhackers, and the ball still remains in his hip. After attending school a short time after the war, he immigrated to White River, Ark., with his brother, Harvey, in 1866, where he farmed two years. In 1868 he went into the mercantile business at St. Paul, and in 1887 established his present business. November 20, 18709, he married Lucina, daughter of H. B. Summer, who was born in Ohio, May 28, 1843, and came to Arkansas in 1844. Mr. And Mrs. Brashears have eight children: Martha B., Mary M., Charles W., William B., Minnie G., Allie, Myrtle, and an infant unnamed. Mr. Brashears is a public-spirited man, a member of the school board, a Democrat, and a Master Mason of high standing. The family is connected with the Methodist Church. Harvey G. Brashears, brother and business partner of our subject, was born in Kentucky in 1835, where he grew to manhood. In 1862, he enlisted in Company H, Thirteenth Kentucky Volunteers, Confederate in 1866 with his brother, and in 1875 married Mary A. Cornitt [a.k.a. Cornett], a native of Kentucky by whom he has six children: Joseph R., Robert L., George H., Mason; Mrs. Brashears is a member of the Baptist Church.



John Brewer was born in Kentucky November 16, 1816, and is a son of John and Sarah (Brewer) Brewer, the former of Kentucky, and the latter born in Franklin County, Tenn., November 13, 1820. When John was but a small child his parents removed to Alabama, locating in Johnson county, where they engaged in farming and remained until their deaths. Our subject is the eldest of six children born to them, and he and his sister, Esther V., widow of James Robins, of Washington County, Ark., are the only children now living. When twenty years of age John came to Washington County, Ark., and a year later removed to Richland Valley, Madison County. His present farm is located in Valley Township, and is well cared for and cultivated. January 14, 1836, he was united in marriage to Sarah Thurman, who was born in Alabama November 14, 1820. Mrs. Brewer is a zealous member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Brewer is an active politician in the Democratic party, and is always interested in the welfare of his county.

Bunch Brothers. The mercantile interests of Madison County, Arkansas are ably represented by the above named firm which consists of Joel N. and John A. Bunch. They began their mercantile career in Kingston in 1880, and by their industry, honesty and good business management have secured a large and lucrative trade. The senior member of the firm, Joel N., was born in Newton County, Arkansas in 1856, and received a liberal education as the home schools. In 1875 he engaged in tilling the soil, which occupation he continued until 1880, when ;he came to Kingston and engaged in merchandising. In 1884 he was elected to represent Madison County in the State Legislature for one term, and served with entire satisfaction to his constituents. He is a Democrat and Mason, being a member of the chapter, and represented his lodge in the Grand Lodge in 1886. February 18, 1875, he was married to Margaret E. Boatright, a daughter of William Boatright, and their union has resulted in the birth of five children, four of whom are living: Alvin B., Ora B., Ola and Virgie E. John A. Bunch, the junior member of the firm, was born in Newton County, Arkansas September 15, 1860, and received a liberal education at Berryville Academy. He worked on a farm the early part of 1880, and was then appointed deputy clerk of Newton County. In the latter part of the same year he came to Kingston and engaged in business with his brother. In 1888 he received the nomination as county clerk by the Democratic convention, and if elected will prove to be an able and efficient officer. In 1882, he married Ala F. Ogden, a daughter of W. R. Ogden, by whom he has four children: Joel B., Eliza I., Vera Eva and an infant daughter unnamed. His wife is a member of the Free Will Baptist Church, and he is a member and secretary of the A. F. & A. M., and is a Democrat in politics. The parents of these two gentlemen are Captain Larkin and Eliza (Maxwell) Bunch. The former was born in Overton County, Tennessee, in (1085) 1824, and was killed at the battle of Pilot Knob September 24, 1864. He came with his parents to Newton County, Arkansas, in 1841, and

was always an honest tiller of the soil. During the early portion of the war he was elected captain of State troops, and he soon after organized a company of Confederate troops, and was chosen its captain, and was a participant in many hotly contested battles. He was a Democrat, a Mason and a member of the Baptist. His wife was born in Tennessee, and moved with her parents to Illinois, and afterward to Franklin County, Arkansas. She is still living, the wife of J. C. Reeves, and resides on the old homestead in Newton County, Arkansas. She and Captain Bunch became the parents of five children: Stillman B., Joel N., Clarissa E, wife of J. P. Stamps; John A. and William L.



Henry H. Burge, another leading and enterprising citizen of Independence Township, Madison Co., Ark., and the son of Richard and Nancy (Massey) Burge, was born in Hardeman County, Tenn., February 13, 1830. The parents were both natives of Hardeman County, Tenn., but moved to Illinois when the subject of this sketch was six years of age. Here they remained until 1860 or 1861, when they moved to Madison County, Ark., and from there to Boone County, of the same State, where the father died in 1882 at the age of eighty-one. He had been a farmer all his life, and in years past had been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The mother died in Madison County, Ark., in 1872, at the age of sixty-nine. Their family consisted of nine children, five now living: Mrs. Susan Allen, A.D., John, Henry H. and Dr. M.M. Henry H. received the rudiments of an education in Illinois, and remained with his parents until twenty-seven years of age, when he engaged in agricultural pursuits, and this he has since continued. He married Miss Henrietta Leatherman, a daughter of Henry Leatherman, and a native of Indiana. She died April 15, 1878, while on a visit to Marion County, Ill., and was thirty-four years of age at that time. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the mother of six children, only three now living: Mrs. Mary E. Walker, Mrs. Martha E. Long and Mrs. Nancy Bates. Those deceased were named William T., Lucinda and William F. In 1860 or 1861 Mr. Burge removed to Madison County, Ark., and located on the farm where he now lives, which he has cleared and improved. He has been quite a traveler in his day, but has found no State that suited as well as Arkansas. He is a member of the K. of H., is a Democrat in politics, and has always been an advocate of temperance. He is an excellent citizen.

James Wesley Burney was born in Lauderdale County, Ala., December 4. 1825, and has resided in Madison County, Ark., Longer than any other man in the county. His father, Charles Burney, was born in Dublin, Ireland, and came with his father to America, locating in North Carolina, then in Tennessee, and afterward in Alabama. The grandfather, Samuel Burney, served throughout the Revolutionary War, and was flag-bearer at the battle of Bunker Hill. He died in Lauderdale County, Ala., in 1848, and was buried with military honors. Charles Burney was a farmer, and during the late war, owing to the persecution he was obliged to undergo at the Hands of the Southern sympathizers, was compelled to leave Alabama. He was a strong Union man. He was married to Mary King, and by her became the father of nine children, only four of whom are living: Carson P., Frances (wife of David Cook), James Wesley and John F. The mother died in Lawrence Co, MO. in 1874, being about seventy-three years of age, and the father died near Sedalia, Mo., in 1870, aged seventy. Mrs. Burney's parents were born in Sheffield, England, and after coming to the United States located first in South Carolina, then in Alabama, and lastly in Missouri. James Wesley Burney, whose name heads this sketch, was married at the age of nineteen years to Elizabeth Renick, who was born in Shelby County, Tenn., in 1828, and a daughter of William Renick. Ten children blessed their union: Thomas J. (deceased), Phoebe Ann (wife of Thomas Neal), William Pickens (deceased), Mary Matilda (wife of Samuel Wethers). Robert R., John M. (deceased), Haswell K., Louisa Jane (wife of Jacob Norris), Frank X. and Rebecca E. When first married Mr. Burney followed the occupation of farming, and the following nineteen years were spent at marble cutting and engraving, which he had learned at Fayetteville, Ark. He served in Company D., First Arkansas Infantry, United Sates Army, and was honorably discharged August 10, 1865. He participated in mamy battles, and served as orderly-sergeant. He is a Republican and a member of the I. O. O. F., and he and wife are members of the Baptist Church.



James Cain.is a native of this county, was born five miles east of Huntsville, and is a son of James and Mary (Dickey) Cain. The father was born in Georgia; when Young went to Kentucky, there married, and in 1838 came to Madison County, where he farmed until his death, in 1880. The mother was born east of the Mississippi, and died about 1874. Of their family of ten, seven are now living: Hiram; Sarah, wife of James Hawkins; John; Mary, wife of Thomas Boren; Ellen, wife of Arnold Sikes; Melinda, wife of Pleasant Hargis, and James. The latter was reared in this section of the county, and even after his marriage continued to live with his parents and work the home farm, which he bought at his father's death. He is now a prosperous farmer of 800 acres, a large portion of which is valley land, and is the owner of a nice dwelling. His birth occurred November 16, 1845, and at the age of twenty-two Matilda Hawkins, daughter of James M. Hawkins [see sketch] became his wife. To them the following children have been born: Emma, Thomas, James M. (deceased), William, Mollie, John, Jason, Felix, infant (deceased), and Lydia. In politics Mr. Cain is a Democrat, and in religion himself and wife belong to Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Mr. Cain is a Master Mason, and one of the influential men of the county. During the war he served as a private in Harrel's battalion for three years.

Thomas H. Cartner, senior member of the firm of Cartner & Reed, general merchants at Delaney, was born in Cooper County, Mo., on December 19, 1852, the son of William M. and Martha A. (Goodnow) Cartner. The father was born in Cooper County, Mo., and is now a resident of Boonsborough, Washington Co., Ark. He has been a farmer all his life. In 1861 he enlisted in the Confederate army, in Shelby's regiment, and served until the close of the war. Part of the time he served in Bledsoe's battery, and participated in many battles: Pea Ridge, Helena, Springfield and others. He never received a wound, nor was he ever taken prisoner. He has been a life-Long Democrat, and he and wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church. She was born in Cooper County, Mo., in 1824, and is yet living. The Cartner family is of Scotch-English descent, and the Goodnow family are also of Scotch descent. The mother is a relative of Goodnow, the great cutlery man. There are now living three sons and two daughters born to this marriage: Thomas H., Cordelia A., Henry F., Emmelia P., Charles D., and Thomas H., the eldest child born to this parents. He received his education at Cane Hill College, and afterward taught school for four years. He then went into the store of Baum and Brother, at Fayetteville, where he remained for one year, and from there he engaged in business at Billingsley, Washington Co., Ark., in a general store, and remained there one year. He then went to Brentwood, and at the end of two years moved to Delaney, where he has been engaged in business ever since. He here formed a partnership with D. W. C. Dye, and has recently formed a partnership with L. Reed. They carry a stock of goods valued at $4,500, and have another store at Combs Station, stock valued at $2,000. January 9, 1883, Mr. Cartner married Miss Emma Dye, a daughter of Richard Dye, one of the first settlers of Washington County, Ark. He carried the first United States flag that was ever carried in Washington County. He died in 1881, at the age of seventy-three years. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Cartner; Emmett C. and Pearl. Mr. Cartner is a Democrat in his political views, and is a good citizen.



Brantley B. Cluck, farmer, was born September 25, 1840, and is a son of John S. and Jane G. (Robinson) Cluck. He grew to maturity on the home place, south of Aurora, and there lived until the war. After serving in the Confederate army six months he enlisted in the First Arkansas Infantry, United States service, and at the end of two and one half years returned home and located on his present farm, which consist of 170 acres, 100 being well cultivated, upon which he has resided with the exception of the time consumed in a trip to Colorado. October 25, 1867, he was united in marriage to Agnes A. Martain, daughter of John Martain, who came here between 1830-1835 from Tennessee, bringing with him the seed of the well-known Martain red apple. Mrs. Cluck was born upon the same place where she is now living, and upon which are still standing some of her father's old fruit trees, now over fifty years old. Mr. and Mrs. Cluck have been blessed with nine children: Serrilda J., Dora M., William C., Marion C. (deceased), John B. (deceased), Arminda A., Philip A., Mary A. and Charity A. Mrs. Cluck is a member of the Christian Church, and her husband is a mason and Knight of the Horse. he is a successful farmer and a well-known and respected citizen.

Daniel M. Cluck, a minister in the Christian Church, was born near Aurora, Madison county, in 1834, and is a son of John S. and Jane R. (Granger) Cluck. His grandfather, Jacob Cluck, with his wife, came from Pennsylvania, the State of their nativity, in the fall of 1833 and located upon the place now occupied by the wife and mother of our subject. John S. Cluck was born in Jefferson County, East Tenn., in 1811, and died in Madison County, Ark., in 1881. Our subject, with his twin brother Jacob, were the eldest of a family of eight children. He grew to maturity on the home place until twenty-two years of age, when he married and located on White River in 1879, where he now has a good farm of 240 acres eighty being under a fine state of cultivation. He handles stock quite extensively, and is one of the prosperous and successful men on White River. In 1866 he united with the Christian Church, and has since been an elder in same. Since his ordination, in 1876, he has always devoted a large share of his time to the ministry, and his labors have been blessed with good results. In 1855 he married Minerva J. Cole, who was born in 1836, and is a daughter of James Cole, a native of Kentucky, who settled in Madison County in 1845. Mrs. Cluck's parents are dead, but she has one brother and three sisters living. To Mr. and Mrs. Cluck ten children have been born: Isabelle (wife of M. Stephens), Edith H. (now Mrs. Forbes), Emma (wife of W. Harrison), Miles D., William H., Monroe, David, Minnie, Violet E. (deceased) and John (deceased). Mrs. Cluck and four of the children are members of the Christian Church. During the war Mr. Cluck served in Capt. Comb's company of Hindman's brigade for some time. Part of the time he was permitted to remain near home, working in a Government shoe-shop.



William C. Cluck, was born in Bowen Township, south of Aurora, June 1, 1837, and is the son of John and Jane (Robinson) Cluck. The father was born in Grainger County, Tenn., in 1811, and came to Arkansas October, 1833, settling where our subject now lives, which place he purchased for a one horse cart, which carried him a long journey. He died January 25, 1877. The mother was born in Tennessee and is still enjoying life on the old home place. Of the nine children she bore five are now living; Daniel M., William D., Brantley B., Albert M., and Susanna T. William C. has passed his entire life upon the farm where he now resides. He served in the Confederate army under General Slack, and after the company was disbanded, subsequent to the battle of Pea Ridge, he served three years more. Mr Cluck is a genial man, of commanding presence, a good neighbor, and well liked by his associates. He is a successful farmer and enterprising man, his farm containing 500 acres of land, which is well cared for. He has also been engaged in the mercantile line at Aurora and Altus in connection with his farming. He has always taken an active part in local politics, and in 1874 and 1878 represented the county in the Legislature to the entire satisfaction of his constituents. He is now making a pleasant home for his mother in her old age.

Capt. Hiram Combs, b Perry Co, KY, in 1832, and is a son of Elijah and Polly (Combs) Combs. His grandfather, Elijah Combs, was a native of Tennessee, served in the War of 1812, was a farmer by occupation, and died at about eighty years of age. The father was born in 1806, passed his life in Perry Co, KY, and died in 1846. He had a family of eight children, six now living: Louisa, Sarah, Hiram, Nancy, Cornett, Polly Minerva, Elijah and Virgil. Hiram remained upon the home place during his youth, receiving but a limited education. When 19 began life for himself; soon married and settled on a farm, where he lived until spring of 1854. He then went to Kansas, first stopping at St. Joseph, and then settling twenty-five miles distant. The following fall he came to Madison Co, AR and bought some partly improved land, which he now owns, and upon which he is engaged in farming. At the commencement of the Civil War he served in the Confederate army, under Brig. Gen. Cabell as lieutenant. .Later he organized a company, of which he was made captain until it's consolidation, when he became lieutenant. He afterward became the captain of another company. He was in the battles of Prairie Grove, Mark's Mill, Possom Springs, and a number of skirmishes. After peace was declared he resumed farm life, and has been a firm Democrat, taking an active interest in politics. After the war he was elected coroner; in 1880 was made sheriff, still holding that office, and in 1888 was appointed postmaster. He is a popular man and a good citizen, and is a Royal Arch Mason and a member of the Knights of the Horse. December 19, 1850, he married Miss Mary Walker, who was born in Kentucky in 1834 and has borne our subject eight children: Of these, Elijah, John S. and Virgil are living, married and residents of this county; Lee, Louisa, James, Ella J. and an infant are deceased. Ella J. left a husband and child two months old, and Lee arrived at maturity. Mrs. Combs is an active member of the Missionary Baptist Church.



John D. Combs, one of the oldest setters of King River Township was born in Warren County, Tenn., November 17, 1815, being the son of Jeremiah and Charity (Rhodes) Combs. The father was born in East Tennessee in 1790, and died in Madison County, Ark., in 1866. He followed agricultural pursuits all his life. At the age of twenty he married Miss Rhodes, a native of North Carolina, who moved with her parents to Warren County, Tenn., when a Young girl. She died in Madison County, Ark., in 1860, at the age of sixty-one or sixty-two. They were members of the Baptist Church for many years, and he was deacon of the same. He was a Democrat in his political views. To their marriage were born twelve children, eight now living: Nancy, widow of Thomas Clark; John D.; Emeline, widow of James McElhaney; Tennessee, widow of George W. King; Mason C.; Sarah, widow of Caroll Land; Wheeling and Jesse R. John D. Combs left the paternal roof at the age of twenty-one, and January 25, 1837, he married Miss Phoebe Gage, who was born in Overton County, Tenn., July 4, 1821, and is the daughter of William Gage. This union has been blessed by twelve children, seven now living: Amelia, wife of James T. Holt; Surilda, wife of John Armstrong; George W., Amos Levi, Andrew J., Jonathan E., and Susan, wife of James Sanders. Those deceased were named America, Alfred, Calvin, Julia and Eldora Bell. Mr. Combs began improving his present farm when seventeen years of age, and has been a farmer and stock raiser all his life. He is the owner of 192 acres of valley land, and although starting with little means he has, with the help of his sensible and practical wife, succeeded so well that they can pass their declining years in comparative comfort. He is a Democrat in his political views, and an enterprising member of society. He built the first frame house on King River, and made the first plank floor, which he sawed by hand. Mrs. Combs has been a member of the Baptist Church since a Young woman. Both Mr. and Mrs. Combs have the respect and esteem of all who know them.

Basil B. Davis (deceased), who was numbered among the prominent citizens of Madison County, Ark., was born in Roane County, Tenn., August 21, 1826, being the son of Alfred and Elizabeth (Brazeile) Davis, both natives of Roane County, Tenn. The father died in Bradley County of the same State, about 1845 or 1846, and at the time of his death was about fifty-three years old. He was a farmer all of his life and was a soldier for a short time in the War of 1812. The mother died in McMinn County, Tenn., in 1848, and at the time of her death was about fifty three years of age. They were members of the baptist Church, and he was a Democrat in politics. They were the parents of ten children, two now living; William R. and Martha E. wife of Albert long. Basil B. received a liberal education at Hiwassee College, Monroe County, Tenn., and soon after became a farmer, and in connection taught school. In 1853 he left home and located in Boone County, Ark., where he remained one year, after which he came to Madison County, and was soon after elected county surveyor, serving three terms or six years. In 1860 he was elected clerk of the county court, and reelected in 1862. Previous to the war, September 1, 1853, he married Missanier Gipson, a native of Madison County, Ark., born September 20, 1833, and the daughter of Green Gipson. Nine children blessed this union, eight of whom are now living; Marth E., Rhoda E., Susan M., Alfred G., Lydia T. (married James Thompson July 15, 1888, Basil E., William H. and John P. Mary A. was the wife of Jasper N., and died when about thirty years of age. During the late war Mr. Davis and family moved to Hill County, Tex., and there remained until the close of the war, when he returned to Madison County, Ark., and afterward resided in the county engaged in farming. In 1876 was elected assessor, and served one term. He was a member of the Protestant Methodist Church, as is his family. His death occurred August 15, 1888, his loss being much lamented by a host of friends.



Dr. B. J. Disney, one of the county's prominent physicians, was born in Knox County, Ohio, May 26, 1843, and is a son of James M. and Caroline (Morey) Disney, people of English-German and English descent, respectively. The father was born in Baltimore, immigrated to Ohio, where he engaged in farming, and from there went to Elkhart County, Ind. He next went to Rock Island, Ill, where he was a drover, and kept a coal year. In 1860 he went to Pike's Peak, and three years later died, after having driven come cattle across the county. The mother was born in Virginia, and is a descendant of the famous Capt. Smith. When Young she went to Ohio, where her relatives, the Wilson's, of Columbus, live. She died at Springfield, Mo., about 1879. Her maternal grandmother was once sold in Jamestown, Va., for 300 pounds of tobacco. Dr. Disney lived upon the farm until eight years old, and then followed steam-boating until 1867, serving as Cook, baker and steward. He then farmed and studied medicine in Webster County, Ky., until 1879, and after practicing some, and attending lectures at the Louisville Medical College, he located at Marble in 1879, where he has established a lucrative practice. January 27, 1863, he was untied in marriage, at Springfield, Mo., to Emma R. Grimes, a native of Virginia, born December 10, 1843. This union has been blessed with the following children: Horance W., (deceased), Sarah F., and unnamed infant (deceased twins), Mary C., Lillie J., James H., Ida G. (deceased), Nancy G., Elmer B., Barney J. The Doctor and wife are united with the Free Will Baptist Church. Dr. Disney is a Master Mason, Junior Warden in the Masonic Lodge and Past Grand I.O.O.F. Politically the Doctor is a Democrat, cast his first vote for Hancock, and during the war served in the Thirty-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, in Company A. He was wounded at the battle of Pea Ridge, and now draws a pension. He is one of the enterprising men of this place, is the only druggist in Marble, and the leading physician. He often lectures, and holds a license to preach in the Baptist Church.

Alexander Dorsey, one of the oldest and most prominent citizens of Richland Township, Madison County, Ark., was born in Warren County, Tenn., in 1830, January 29, and is the son of Bennett and Ann (Dennis) Dorsey, who were natives of North Carolina and Tennessee respectively. The father's birth occurred January 19 1800, and he died in Madison County, Ark., when about eighty-three years of age. He became an early resident of Tennessee, but came to Arkansas in 1838. He was a farmer, and accumulated a fine property, which was lost during the war, his houses and barns being burned, and his property being destroyed. He was a Southern sympathizer. His wife was born in 1807, and died in 1886, being a worthy and consistent member of the Baptist Church. Twelve children blessed their union. Alexander being their fourth child. He made his home with his parents until his marriage to Lavina Hillis in 1854. She was born in Tennessee and died is 1858, leaving two children, Mary E. and Joseph. December 29, 1859, Mr. Dorsey married Eliza Boyd and their marriage resulted in the birth of four sons and four daughters. He is a prosperous farmer, being the owner of 800 acres of fine land, and one of the most extensive stock raisers in Madison County, If February, 1863 he enlisted in Company B, First Arkansas Infantry, Federal Service, and was a faithful soldier until the close of the war. He is now a member of the G. A. R. and belongs to the Republican party.



William Abraham Dotson, one of the thrifty, enterprising citizens of Whorton Creek Valley, was born near where he now lives 4 July 1857. He is the son of James L. and Isabel (Glen) Dotson, grandson of Fountain Dotson, and great-grandson of William Dotson, who was born in Tennessee, and died in Madison County, Arkansas, in 1861. Fountain Dotson was also born in Tennessee, but for a time lived in Madison County, Arkansas, but died in Tennessee. His son, James L. Dotson, like his father and grandfather, was born in Tennessee, and moved to Madison County, Arkansas,, about 1849 or 1850, and there died June 9, 1888, as the age of fifty-two. He was a farmer all his life, and was a good citizen. During the late war he was in the Confederate service, but against his will, and was afterwards in the Home Guards, Federal Service. He was a Republican for many years, was justice of the peace, and afterward notary public. Although not a member of any church, his sympathies were with the Christian Church. He took a leading part in all societies that tended to elevate the farmer and society in general, and when he died Madison County lost one of its best citizens. He was an excellent legal adviser, and many of his neighbors went to him for advice, and in that way he made many life-Long friends. In Madison County, Arkansas, he married Miss Isabel Glen, a native of North Carolina, born in 1839. She is one of the leading members of the Whorton Creek Christian Church, and the mother of twelve children, nine now living: Mrs. Clarissa J. Burgess, James Fountain, Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Lyman (widow of Albert Lyman), Mrs. Nancy Emeline Lankford, Mrs. Eliza Catherine Easterling, William A., Martha Ellen, J. B. and Thomas M. William Abraham received his education in the home schools, and in August, 1875, he married Miss Mary E. Phillips, daughter of William Phillips, and a native of Madison County, Arkansas, born November 10, 1860. Five children have blessed this union: Louisa, Bertha Ella, Oliver Burton, Mary May and Cora. Mr. Dotson is the owner of a fine farm of 410 acres, with a

considerable portion in the valley, and 175 under cultivation. To himself alone is due the credit of all this, as he started with very little means. He is a wide-awake, thorough-going Young citizen, and will make his mark in the world. He is a member of the Christian Church, and a Republican in politics.



"Rev. Felix G. Eubanks, is a son of Dr. James and Cynthia (Ray) Eubanks, and was born September 4, 1832. His parents were natives of Tennessee. The father practiced the medical profession in Franklin county, Ill., a number of years, but in 1846 located on Richland Creek, where he lived until his death.Our subject received his early education in Madison County, and in 1851 married Angeline Young, whose parents came to the county in 1843. The following children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Eubanks: Cynthia E., wife of G. Johnson; Elisha, William, James C.; Rosanna, wife of J. C. Parker; Felix G., Abraham L., Thomas C., Ellen and Robert. After his marriage Mr. Eubanks lived on what is now the Keefer farm until 1863, and then served in Company B, First Arkansas Volunteer Infantry, until the close of the war, participating in the battles of Fayetteville, Moscow, Saline River, and many skirmishes. He was mustered in as orderly-sergeant, but in June, 1864, was made first lieutenant of Company B. He was thrown from a horse while on recruiting service in 1863, and has never fully recovered from the effects of the fall. August 10, 1865, he was mustered out and returned to his farm. In 1884 he sold his property, went to Umatilla County, Oreg., from there to Union County, Oreg., and in 1885 returned to Madison County, Ark., settling on the farm he now owns, which contains eighty acres of good land, and is situtated two miles south of Hindsville. In 1873 he experienced religion, shortly afterward began to preach in the Primitive Baptist Church, and has since been an ardent church worker, his converts amounting to quite a number. he is a Republican, and after his return from the war served as one of the judges of the military voting precincts, and as captain of a militia company. From 1871 to 1872 he represented the county in the State Legislature. One of his sons, William by name, is a minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church at Summerville, Oreg.

Ellis Faubus was born in Washington County, Tenn., August 12, 1827, and is the eighth of nine children, five now living, born to Thomas and Ruth (Ellis) Faubus, both of whom were natives of Washington County, Tenn. The father served in a Tennessee regiment during the War of 1812, and was at the battle of New Orleans. During service he was accidentally crippled, and never fully recovered. He was a farmer all his life, and was also a distiller. He was about sixty-three years of age at the time of his death, which occurred in 1852, in Laurel County, Ky. The mother died in the same county, three years previous to the death of her husband. Both were members of the Christian Church, and he was a Democrat in politics. At the age of sixteen Ellis Faubus moved with his parents to Kentucky, and remained with them until they received their final summons. He had followed farming, and remained in Kentucky until 1868, when he moved to Madison County, Ark., and is now the owner of 200 acres of excellent land, it being in White River Valley. When first coming to Arkansas he homesteaded a farm, nine miles south of his present location, in 1877. January 9, 1850, he married Miss Biddie Ann Parsley, daughter of Alexander Parsley. She was born in Russell County, Va., January 1, 1834. This union resulted in the birth of eleven children: Sarah Jane, born December 24, 1851; Thomas A., born August 14, 1853; Ruth Ann, born September 18, 1855, and died September 24, of the same year; Margaret E., born September 23, 1856; Robert F., born November 7, 1857; Isaac S., born November 22, 1861; John M., born March 28, 1863; Lavina Ann, born May 19, 1865; William H., born February 8, 1868; David A., born June 15, 1870; and Ezekiel, born August 9, 1877, and died August 27, 1879. Mr. Faubus is a member of the K. of H., the Masonic fraternity, and is a Democrat in politics. He and wife are members of the Christian Church; he is a deacon in the same, and the family have the respect and esteem of all who know them.



Catlett Fitch is a native of White County, Tenn., and was born April 11, 1830. His father, Dr. Thomas L. Fitch, was reared on the James River, his father, John Fitch, having come to America from Scotland before the Revolutionary War, and settled in Virginia. John Fitch was a soldier in the above named war. After graduating from Yale College, in both the literary and medical courses, Dr. Fitch located at Knoxville, and practiced his profession in partnership with Dr. Green. He then practiced a number of years in Sparta, White Co., Tenn., and in 1834 went to Rockville, Parke Co., Ind. In 1838 he located in Hardin County, Ky., and in 1850 went to Winterset, Iowa and in 1852 came to Madison County, Ark., where he bought a farm. In 1829 he wedded Elizabeth (Jones) Fitch, a native of White County, Tenn., and the mother of five children four of whom are now living. Mrs. Fitch died in March, 1863. Mr. Fitch made his home with his son, Catlett, and then lived in Rocky Fort until 1862. He died in Little Rock, Ark., in November 1870 and is buried by the side of his wife in Madison County. Catlett Fitch was educated at Milledgeville, Tenn., and was married in March, 1855, to Margaret L. Vaughn, daughter of Judge Vaughn. Mrs. Fitch was born in December, 1838, and is the mother of nine children: Addie S., wife of David Phillips; Nancy L., wife of N. Wilkes; Thomas L., Andrew D.; Florence E., wife of A. T. Smith; Julia, wife of Mr. BELL; Catlett, William B. and Samuel W. Mr. Fitch is one of the largest land owners in the county having 2,100 acres of good farming land besides having given 900 acres to his children. His home place contains 640 acres, well situated and cared for. He is a self-made man, and when arriving in the county had but $12.50 in money, two horses and a wagon. He is an industrious man, and has with his own Hands cleared over 100 acres of timbered land. He is an extensive cattle raiser, and sells on an average 300 head a year. In 1887 he fed his cattle over 7,000 bushels of corn, and sold over 200 bushels of wheat. Himself and family belong to the

Missionary Baptist Church, and he is a member of the Little Spring Lodge No. 230, A. F. & A. M., and of Spring Valley Lodge No. 95, I.O.O.F."



William A. Gage. On December 25, 1833, there settled eleven miles east of Huntsville, on King's River, John Gage with his wife. They entered land among the very first in that neighborhood, and on January 19 following their first child, Rhoda, was born. They lived there to rear a family of eleven children, all of whom but one lived to manhood and womanhood. John Gage was a farmer, and in 1859 went to Shawnee County, Kas., which place he left in 1866 to reside in Greenwood County, where he is now living at the age of eighty-one. He was born August 5, 1807, in Hardeman County, Tenn., and when a boy went to Pulaski County, Mo., where he married Lydia Clement, who died December 14, 1871, in Kansas. Eight of the children are now living, all residents of Kansas except William A. He was born January 9, 1836, and grew to manhood beneath the paternal roof. After his marriage he engaged in farming upon the home place until the close of the war, when he purchased a place a short distance above, upon which he lived until 1874. Being then elected county clerk, he sold his place and came to Huntsville, and has since served in the same office four consecutive terms. His farm, which is located one-half mile north of Huntsville, is one of the nicest in the neighborhood. Mr. Gage served some time in the third Arkansas Infantry during the war, but was discharged on account of disability, but afterward served as orderly sergeant in John Carroll's company. He is now engaged in stock raising in connection with his farming, and for five years did a mercantile business in Huntsville. April 12, 1860, he married Angelina Hargis, who was born April 19, 1839, in Georgia, and accompanied her parents to this State in 1859. Her mother is still living. Mr. and Mrs. Gage have five children: James T. and Joseph A., editors of the Madison County Democrat; Lydia E., Kate and Ella. Two children, John W., the oldest and Maggie B., the Youngest, are deceased. Mrs. Gage and oldest daughter are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Mr. Gage is a leading Democrat of the county, and for many years was

chairman of the Democratic County Central Committee. He is a Royal Arch Mason and a highly esteemed citizen."



James Gilliland, senior member of the firm of Gilliland & Stotts, dealers in hardware and agricultural implements, was born in Haywood County, Tenn., in 1831, on March 5, and is a son of J. B. and Jane (McFerren) Gilliland. The father was born in Virginia in 1791, moved to Alabama when a boy, and was married in Tennessee, where his eight children were born. In 1837 he located in Arkansas, five miles south of Huntsville, sold his place about 1850, and moved on King's River, where he farmed until his death in 1857. The mother was born in Virginia in 1792, and died in Texas in 1867. All of the children, save one sister, are living. James passed his youth upon the farm, remaining with parents until twenty-three years of age, when he married and engaged in farming. In 1857 he moved to Texas, and there served in the Confederate army four years. He left Texas in 1867 and settled in War Eagle, where he served as sheriff for two years after 1874. He then became interested in the insurance business, but for the past nine years has been successfully engaged in the mercantile business at Huntsville. In 1854 he married Susan Keeling, of this county, by whom he has had five children: David B., John T., Samuel, Margaret C. and Mary Jane (deceased). Both himself and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Mr. Gilliland is a Democrat and a Mason."

Green B. Gipson, merchant and farmer of Lamar Township, was born in Richland Township, Madison County, Ark., January 11, 1847, and is the son of Green and Rhoda (Hawk) Gipson, who were born in North Carolina and Tennessee respectively. The father was born 19th of January, 1810, and at the early age of twelve years left home and went to Warren County, Tenn., where he worked as a day laborer for some time, and then settled in Madison County, Ark., during its early settlement (1830). He began life as a poor boy, but by energy and and good management became a well-to-do farmer, owning at the time of his death in, which occurred December 10, 1888, a fine farm of 320 acres. His sympathies were readily enlisted in the cause of the poor and oppressed, and his many kind deeds will long be remembered by the present generation. He was a Democrat. His widow is still residing on the old home farm, and is now seventy-six years of age. Eleven children were to their marriage, eight of whom are now living; Mary, wife of R. Thompson; Nancy, wife of H. H. Fox; Missnire, wife of B. B. Davis; John; Drucilla, wife of E. Dodson; Pleasant M.; Telitha, wife of Capt. W. R. Lawson; Lydia, widow of Thomas Long; Green B., Hosea and Esekiel. Green B. Gipson received a fair English education, and in June 1863, enlisted in Capt. W. R. Lawson's independent company of cavalry (C. S. A.), and served until the close of the war. He was severely wounded on the 10th of May, 1865 by a navy ball, which passed through his right eye, and was cut out back of the right ear. After the close of the war he returned home and turned his attention to the peaceful pursuit of farming, which he has continued ever since. In 1872 he engaged in merchandising at Wesley, but discontinued that business in 1878. He is also extensively engaged in the stock raising. March 10, 1875, he was united in marriage to Mary, a daughter of Samuel Moore, a Virginian, and by her is the father of four children; Ette Lavada, Cleo Lillian, Dora Veola, and Minnie Lee. Mr. and Mrs. Gipson are members of the Baptist Church, and he is a Democrat and a member of the Masonic order.



Samuel B. Grigg & Son, merchants of Kingston, Arkansas. Mr. Grigg was born in Maury County, Tennessee, May 13, 1829, and is a son of John G. and Elizabeth (Cook) Grigg, who were born in Virginia June 22, 1801, and in Lincoln County, Tennessee, respectively. The father was a farmer and blacksmith by occupation. He was taken to Tennessee in his youth, and in 1853, moved to Arkansas, where he died at the age of eighty-two years. He was a Democrat. His wife died in Madison County, Arkansas, in 1881. They were members of the Presbyterian Church, and became the parents of fourteen children, nine of whom are living: Henry A., Isaac S., J. D., William J., Ervin T., Robert, Albert R., Elizabeth Jane, widow of Richard Clark, and Sarah, wife of Robert Reynolds. From his boyhood days Samuel B. Grigg has followed the occupation of farming, and began doing for himself at the age of twenty-one years. During 1880-81-82 he kept a boarding house at Eureka Springs, and from 1869 until his removal to Eureka Springs he was engaged in merchandising at Kingston, and was also postmaster at that place. January 10, 1850, he was married to Elizabeth Moore, a daughter of Robert and E. Moore. Mrs. Grigg was born in Lincoln County, Tennessee, in 1827, and two of her six children are living: John W., and Mahala Jane, wife of P. M. Gurley. The children who are dead are Robert T., Malinda E., William C., and an infant unnamed. Mr. Grigg and wife are members of the Primitive Baptist Church, and he is a Democrat politically. He is a good business man, and he and his son John W., by their honorable and upright dealing, are doing well financially. They also own a fertile and well-located farm. John W. was married to Flora Hardy, by whom he is the father of three children, only one now living, Ova M. John W. Grigg is a Democrat and a Royal Arch Mason, and represented his lodge in the Grand Lodge. He belongs to the Primitive Baptist Church.

Judge Elias Harrell. The history of Madison County would indeed be incomplete without some mention made of the Harrell family, who came here in 1831. Judge Elias Harrell is one of the oldest citizens of the county, and was born in Darlington District, South Carolina, March 9, 1813. He is a son of John and Sarah (Pollard) Harrell, who were born in Virginia and South Carolina in 1772 and 1771, respectively. They were married in the mother's native State, in 1792, and resided there until 1821, then moving to East Tennessee, and after some time came to Arkansas, in 1831, and here the father engaged in pedagoguing. He had been educated at a college in Virginia, and while in South Carolina was State surveyor, and filled the same office in Crawford County after coming to Arkansas. His death occurred about 1848, his wife dying two years earlier. His father, Benjamin Harrell, was a Revolutionary soldier, and of Welsh descent, and died before the war closed. The Pollard family was of English lineage. Nine children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Harrell, and the only one now living is Judge Elias Harrell, who was reared and educated in Tennessee. At the age of eighteen years he began depending on his own resources to obtain a livelihood, and engaged in farming, which occupation he has continued up to the present day, but he has been engaged in various other occupations. In 1850 or 1852 he was elected to the office of justice of the peace, and at the end of two years bought some law books and began studying, and at the end of two years was admitted to the bar by Judge Walker, one of the supreme judges, and immediately began practicing at Huntsville. During the war he began practicing medicine, which he continued about four years after the war closed. In 1864 he was elected judge of the Fourth Circuit, and held the office four years. In 1868 he was appointed prosecuting attorney by Gov. Powell Clayton, and from 1874 until 1880 practiced his profession. He was married to Lucinda Austin in 1847. She was born in Cape Girardeau County, Mo., in 1825, and became the



mother of nine children, six of whom are living: Mary (wife of G. T. Berry), Ruth J. (wife of G. W. Martin), Lucinda (wife of P. C. Sams), Elias C., Ben F., and Sarah A. (wife of J. W. Southland). Those deceased are John and George W., who were both about eighteen months old, and Nancy A., who was seventeen years of age. Mr. Harrell is now a supporter of the Union Labor party, but was formerly a Wig and Republican in politics. He was made a Mason in 1851, in Odion Lodge No. 44, at Huntsville, Ark., and became a member of Far West Chapter No. 1, in 1868, at Fayetteville, Ark. He and wife are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and have been since July, 1844. He has been an elder in that church from that date. In 1867 he was appointed by Gen. Ord president of the board of registration, under reconstruction acts of Congress, J. W. Bivens and Benjamin Vaughan being associates of Madison County, and performed the duties as such.

James M. Hawkins, SR., was born in White County, Tenn., January 1, 1813, and is a son of William and Rebbeca (Dillion) Hawkins. The father was born in North Carolina, and when a Young man went to Tennessee, married and engaged in farming. He afterward lived in McMinn County. He passed one year in Kentucky, and came to Madison County about 1830, settling upon the farm now owned by L. W. Routh. He then lived in Carroll and Franklin Counties, and in 1838 built a mill in Madison County, which he sold three years later. He subsequently built a mill in Carroll County, and died there in 1850. The mother died about seven years before her husband. Of their large family of children but Benjamin and our subject are living. James M. spent his early life upon the farm, and after his marriage continued farm life also running the Hawkins Mill over thirty years. From about 1840 until the opening of the war he was engaged in the distillery business. He still owns the Hawkins Mill, and has about 300 acres of fine valley land three miles east of Huntsville. April 8, 1838, he married Mary McMurray, who was born in Warren County, Tenn., December 25, 1820, and accompanied her parents here prior to 1830. Her children were named as follows: Felix G. (deceased), Joseph (deceased), Mary (deceased), George W., John C., Albert, James M., William, Thomas, Rebecca, and Matilda. Mrs. Hawkins died, a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, June 13, 1883. Mr. Hawkins is a Democrat, and during the war lost considerable property, but is now well-to-do, and besides his other property owns a two-thirds interest in a water-mill with his son. He is a Master Mason.



W. R. Hedgpeth, MD., is one of Madison County's Ark. most successful physicians. He was born in Lincoln County, Tenn., on the 25th of June, 1854 and is a son of McGee and Matilda (Hays) Hedgpeth, who were also natives of Lincoln county, Tenn. The father was a farmer and a Democrat, and was fifty-two years old at the time of his death, which occurred in 1857. His wife died when the subject of this sketch was an infant. They were members of the Presbyterian Church, and became the parents of four children, two of whom are living: W. R., and Martha L., wife of Isaac Emmonds, a farmer of Hunt County, Tex. W. R. Hedgpeth, after his father's death, resided with an aunt until fourteen years of age, and then spent one year in Obion County, Tenn., after which he came to Des Arc, Ark., and lived with an uncle for eighteen months. He next located in Memphis, Tenn., and became a traveling salesman for a nurseryman, continuing with him two years, after which he went to Weakley County, Tenn., and began studying medicine under Dr. Cutter, at Dresden. In 1876 he came to Kingston, Ark., on a visit to his uncle, Dr. S. W. Hedgpeth, who died while he was there, and he succeeded to his uncle's practice. In 1882-83-84 he attended the Missouri Medical College at St. Louis, and graduated from that institution in 1884. Since that time he has had a large and constantly increasing practice at Kingston, and has been compelled to take a partner, Dr. Lloyd. He has also purchased a stock of drugs. September 10, 1878, he was married to Ida B. Hedgpeth, a daughter of S. W. Hedgpeth. She was born in Madison County, Ark., November 14, 1860, and is the mother of five children: David M., William R., Mary M., Fred O., and an infant son unnamed. The Doctor is a Democrat, and a member of the A.F. & A.M. and I.O.O.F. His wife is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church."

James T. Holt is a native of Sangamon Co, Ill., born December 13, 1833, his parents being Jabu and Zillah (Kelly) Holt, natives of Virginia and North Carolina respectively. The father was born in 1800, was a farmer and a good mechanic, but never followed the latter occupation. When a child he was taken by his uncle to Illinois, and was there when the Indians were still in that State. He was married in Illinois, and remained there until 1845, when he moved to Polk Co, Mo., and here both father and mother passed their last days. The former died Jan 5, 1856, and the latter, who was born in 1807, died in 1847. When a Young man the father joined a surveying party that came to Missouri, and surveyed the place where Boonville now stands. He could tell many interesting anecdotes of camp life, and while in Illinois detailed many times to do duty as a soldier against the Indians. He and Abraham Lincoln were the best of friends, although they differed in politics. To Mr. and Mr. Holt were born nine children, five now living: Annie, Mary, Elizabeth (wife of Dr. E. A. Arnold, a practicing physician of Cass County, Mo.), James T. and George W., who is now farming in Missouri, and who was in the Confederate service during the late war, participating in many battles. James T. Holt, when Young, had a great desire to roam abroad, but none of this was apparent while his father lived. In 1853 he was seized with the gold fever excitement, and crossed the plains to the gold regions, with an ox team, being four months making the trip. On his return he took the Panama route, and reached home with considerable money. May 18, 1862, he married the daughter of John D. Combs, Amanda Jane, who was born in Madison County, Ark., December 22, 1837. Nine children were born to this marriage, seven now living: William W., Joseph Lee, John D., Edna (deceased), Harry N., Charley H., James E., Zilla Ann (deceased) and Amanda E. March 27, 1862 Mr. Holt moved from Missouri to Madison Co, Ark., and the year previous to this he was in the first company of the First Missouri State



Militia, that was ordered out by Gov. Jackson, and served six months. At the expiration of that time he came to Arkansas with Gen. PRICE, and had forty three wagons under his care. He brought wagons to Arkansas, and at the time of the battle of Pea Ridge, although it was not his place, he took a gun and participated in that battle. He then left the army, started for home, but soon after joined a company organized at Berryville, Carroll Co., Ark., HEAD'S Battalion but after the Prairie Grove battle he was connected with Col. Hill's regiment for the next year, when he was transferred in Gen. Hill's cavalry, and was first lieutenant most of the time. He participated in the battles of Pea Ridge, Prairie Grove, Wilson's Creek, Dry Wood, siege of Lexington, Jenkins' Ferry, and many skirmishes. He was wounded in the left shoulder at Prairie Grove and was taken prisoner three times, but never retained very Long, as he always managed to escape. The war left him without means, and a wife an two children to take care of. He then engaged in farming, and is now the owner of a well-located and well improved farm. He is Democratic in his political views and is a good citizen.

Thomas C. Jackson was born in 1838, and is a son of Thomas and Sarah Jackson. The father was a native of Tennessee, and came to Madison County, Ark., about 1818, locating on the farm where our subject and Mr. Spurlock now live. He and his father, David Jackson, were the first settlers on Jackson Creek, in the wilderness, when wild animals were seen oftener than human beings. Thomas Jackson was a good hunter, often killing as many as twelve deer a day, sometimes shooting them from his own door-step. He also had several skirmishes with the Indians. David Jackson died during the second year of the war, in his eighty-ninth year, having been blessed with good health and activity all his days. His birth-place was in White County, Tenn., which was also the native place of the father of our subject. Thomas Jackson was killed 1863 by desperadoes. The mother of our subject was also a native of White County, and died in 185., aged sixty. She was the mother of six children, five of whom are living: Margaret, David, Nancy (deceased), Thomas C., James, and Sarah. Thomas C . Jackson grew to manhood upon his father's farm, spending the time in agricultural pursuits until the war. He then served three months in the Confederate army, but afterward enlisted in the Federal army. He was however, obliged to return home on account of poor health, and turned his attention again to farming. In 1858 he married Charlotte Ledbetter, a native of Tennessee, who bore him twelve children, ten now living: Margaret, wife of John Ledbetter; Tennessee, wife of William ELSEY; Mary (deceased), James (deceased), John , Willie, Bailey, Thomas, Hugh, Millie, Joseph and Louisa. Mrs. Jackson is a member of the Christian Church. Mr. Jackson is a public-spirited man, a Republican in politics, and on of the highly respected men of the county.



Maj. Francis M. Johnson, a prominent citizen and native of Madison County Ark., was born on the 13th of February, 1842, and is a son of James M. and Miriam (WORTHINGTON) Johnson. The former was born in Georgia December 25, 1806, and the latter in Warren County, Tenn., April 17, 1816, and they died in Madison County, Ark., November 11, 1868, and April 5, 1879, respectively. They became early residents of Tennessee, and were worshipers in the Christian Church. He was a Republican in his political views and in 1862 joined the Union forces, but was discharged in the fall of 1864, on account of disability. He was the father of six sons and one daughter, the sons being soldiers in the federal army, and four of his sons and the daughter are now living. J. M. [James M.] , F. M. [Francis M.] , W. H. [William H], A. M. [Alexander M.], and Louisa, the wife of Frank M. Lollar. One son, R. S. [Robert S], was a private in the Sixteenth Kansas Cavalry, and died in 1864 in the Black Hills country, in Dakota Territory. Another son, B. C. [Britton C.], was a private in Company F, Fourteenth Kansas Cavalry, and died September 4, 1867. James Means [sic] was breveted brigadier-general in 1865. Maj. Francis M. Johnson received a liberal education at Huntsville, Ark., and March 3, 1862, he attached himself to the Third Illinois Cavalry, but was detailed by Gen. S. R. CURTIS of Iowa, to the secret service, and served in that capacity one year. He was taken prisoner July 4, 1862, court-martialed and sentenced to be shot, but the authorities at Richmond, considering it unwise in this instance, and injurious to the cause of rebellion, to proceed with the execution, issued orders delaying the enforcement of the sentence, and before Long Mr. Johnson made his escape by swimming the Arkansas River. In 1863 he was promoted to first lieutenant of Company B, First Arkansas Infantry, and was soon commissioned by Gov. Murphy as captain, and May 10, 1864, was commissioned major. He was in many hotly contested battles and in numerous skirmishes. After the

close of the war he married to Mary A., a daughter of John C. Calico, who is an old settler, and was at one time treasurer of Madison County. Mrs. Johnson was born in Madison County April 29, 1852, and seven daughters and one son have blessed their union: Lydia B., Fannie E., Miriam, Lulu, Cora, Frankie, William L. and Gracie. Mr. Johnson is a Mason and a member of the G. A. R., and is highly esteemed by all who know him as an honorable and upright citizen.



Col. James M. Johnson. Prominent among the most respected and enterprising citizens of the county stands the name of Col. James M. Johnson, whose birth occurred in Warren County, Tenn., December 8, 1832. He is the son of James M. and Elizabeth (Dunigan) Johnson, grandson of William Johnson and great-grandson of James Johnson, who was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and he was killed by the Tories while on a furlough. Evidence goes to show that he was a commissioned officer of some note. William Johnson was a soldier in the War of 1812, was under Gen. Jackson, and participated in most of the principle battles. James M. Johnson, Sr., was a successful farmer, which occupation he followed all his life, and was a soldier in the late Civil War. He lived in Warren County, Tenn., until 1836, when he moved to Madison County, Ark., and there died in 1869, at the age of sixty years. The mother was about forty years of age at the time of her death, which occurred in Washington County, Ark., in the year 1853. Their son, James M. Johnson, Jr., received a good education in the Arkansas College at Fayetteville, and at the Ozark Institute. In 1850 he married Miss Elizabeth Johnson, a daughter of James Johnson, and a native of Warren County, Tenn., born in 1833. She died in Madison County, Ark., August 24, 1884, and had been a member of the Protestant Methodist Church from early girlhood. To Col. and Mrs. Johnson were born a large family of children, six now living: Albert P., a graduate of Fayette University, also Ann Arbor Law School, and is now a successful lawyer of Winfield, Kas.; Thomas M., a graduate of Lafayette University and Columbia Law School at Washington, having graduated with honors from both institutions; James F., now a resident of LaGrange, Oreg.; T. L., at Fort Smith, Ark., engaged in merchandising; Kate, wife of William Lucas, and W. T., who is at home. Col. Johnson followed farming until 1855, when he began to read medicine at Fayetteville, Ark. In 1857 and 1858 he attended the St. Louis Medical College, and in the last mentioned

year began the practice of his profession at Huntsville, Ark., where he continued until April, 1862. He then went, in the company of Isaac Murphy (who was afterward governor of the State of Arkansas by the suggestion of the subject of this sketch), to Curtis' army, where he was detailed mail agent on the Mississippi River, and afterward joined Gen. Scofield's army at Springfield, Mo. In the spring of 1863 he was authorized to raise troops, and raised all the Union troops furnished by the State except Col. Harrison's and Lyon's regiments. He took command of the First Arkansas Infantry, and served with credit until the close of the war. At that time he was brevet[ed] brigadier-general, and commanded the third division of the first brigade. While in service he participated in the battle of Cotton Plant, was at the massacre of Fort Pillow, and was in numerous other engagements. During the war his family moved to Illinois, and settled in Madison County of that State. In 1866 they returned to Arkansas, where they have since resided. In 1864 Col. Johnson was elected to Congress from the Third District, and re-elected in 1866, but never took his seat. In 1867 he was elected lieutenant-governor of the State of Arkansas, and served two years. In 1869 he was appointed by Gov. Clayton secretary of State, to fill an unexpired term, and was appointed to the same position in 1870, serving in all about five years. Since then he has been out of politics. The Fayetteville State University owes its origin and location to Col. Johnson, who was one of the board of trustees of that college for several years. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, and is a Republican in his political views.

John Coleman Johnson. Among the men who represent the mercantile interests of Madison County, Ark., is Mr. Johnson, who is a native of the county, and was born August 5, 1853, being a son of Jacob D. and Sarah E. (Young) Johnson, who were Tennesseans. The father was killed in a skirmish on Richland Creek during the war. He became a resident of Madison County when a boy, and at the breaking out of the war enlisted in Captain Smith's company of cavalry, and served as first lieutenant part of the time. He was a Democrat and farmer. His widow afterward married E. H. [Elijah Ham] Shipley, who is now deceased, and is residing in Madison County. She is 58 years of age, and is a member of the Primitive Baptist Church. Five children were born to her first marriage and three to her last. John Coleman Johnson, who is the eldest child, made his home with her until he attained his eighteenth year. He then began depending on his own resources for a living, and spent some time at Hindsville learning photography, and afterward engaged in merchandising. In 1876 he came to Drake's Creek with a capital of $55, and since that time has been a prosperous merchant. In 1882 he formed a partnership with John Kennan. When nineteen years of age he was married to Sarah E. Leonard, who was born in Tennessee in 1855, and by her became the father of the following family: Rosa M., Nina P., Elbert O., living, and Charles L., Thomas and Willie, deceased. Mr. Johnson is a notary public, and a Democrat, and is a member of the Masonic fraternity. Mrs. Johnson's parents, James G. and Louisa A. (Hall) Leonard, resided near Knoxville [ch: Knox Co], Tenn., and came to Arkansas when she was a child. The father died the first year of the war and the mother a few years later. Their children are Samuel T., Sarah E., Rosa F. and David Y. They were taken to rear by an aunt, who started with them to Tennessee, but the boat on which they were making their journey became impaired and sank. All were taken off the boat except Sarah E., who threw herself into the river. Her brother Samuel,

who was then but nine years of age, swam a distance of over 100 feet to her rescue. He caught her by the hair and swam with her to the land. They finally reached Tennessee, where they remained until the close of the war, and then returned to Arkansas.



Richmond Johnson was born September 7, 1836, and is a son of Martin and Lydia (Hawk) Johnson. The father was born in Warren County, Tenn., June 5, 1812, and his father, Martin Johnson, was a native of that State, did active service in the War of 1812, and died in Madison county in 1850, having located here in 1832. The father of our subject came here when seventeen, and is the only man living here who was a resident prior to 1830. He married in 1831. He is a member of the Baptist Church, and is a Republican. His first wife, the mother of our subject, was born near Abington, East Tenn., in 1814, was the mother of eight children, and died February 5, 1845. He afterward married Sally Bailey, by whom he had twelve children. Richmond Johnson grew up on the farm, receiving most of his education at home. April 19, 1855, he married Ruth J. Burchard [Burchett]. He settled upon a farm, and did not participate in the war until 1862, when he enlisted in Company C, First Arkansas Cavalry, and served to the end, being discharged August 23, 1865. He was in the battles of Prairie Grove and Fayetteville, and on Price's raid. Returning home he found his farm devastated, but sturdily went to work and, with the aid of his wife and daughters, made another comfortable home. For three years after 1868 he went into the mercantile business at Huntsville. He afterward traded a farm for a grist mill, which he sold in 1877. He afterward engaged in saw-milling with his brother, but later returned to farming, two miles northwest of Huntsville. Mrs. Johnson was born in Lee County, Va., December 6, 1838, and came with her parents to this county in 1852. She is the mother of six children: Mary J. (wife of Monroe NEAL), Lydia A. (wife of Thomas Sullivan), Samuel M., Elinor, Palistine and Sally. Mr. Johnson and family belong to the Baptist Church and he is a Royal Arch Mason.

Robert L. Johnson, justice of the peace, and one of the leading farmers of the county, was born in Madison County February 19, 1850, and is a son of John [Clark] and Mary (Drake) Johnson. The father was born in Warren County, Tenn., in 1810, and by occupation was a farmer and horse trader. He was married in 1828, came to this county, driving from Tennessee in an ox-cart, and settled on the farm now owned by Mr. Beard. He became one of the leading men of the county, a large owner of real estate, an extensive dealer in horses and mules for the Southern market, and was a member of the internal revenue committee. He died in 1850, leaving his family in good circumstances. The mother, who was born in Warren County, Tenn., in 1811, was a daughter of Jacob Drake, of that county, and bore eleven children, all of whom grew to maturity. After the death of her first husband she married James Phillips, a broker and real estate dealer, who died in 1874. She now lives with her daughter, Mrs. Allen Walker, in Hindsville. Our subject received a good common-school education, was instructed by I. A. Clark, and attended the academy at Berryville. He holds a first grad certificate, and has taught school to some extent. In 1871 he married Miss Mary Henderson, daughter of Nathaniel Henderson, who located in Prairie Township in 1830. Mrs. Johnson was born in this county, and received her education at Wesley, Ark. Mr. Johnson now owns a farm on Brush Creek of 254 acres of well-improved land, upon which he has erected good frame buildings. He is a dealer in horses and mule breeder. He owns a fine jack, of Kentucky stock, which is registered as Black Mammoth. Mr. Johnson is an active member and deacon of the Baptist Church, and is a liberal contributor to local charities. He is a Democrat, and served as justice of the peace in 1872, 1886 and 1888. He is a man of fine physique, and when thirteen years of age weighed 180 pounds, measuring six feet and two inches in height. He served in the Confederate army, and is a member of the Masonic fraternity. Mrs. Johnson is also a member of the same church as her husband.



Thomas M. Johnson was born in Warren County, Tenn., September 9, 1811, and is a son of Martin and Sarah (Combs) Johnson, natives of North Carolina, and afterward residents of Hawkins county, Tenn. The father was born in 1777, and died in Arkansas in February, 1851. His father had been killed by the Indians, and he was taken to Tennessee by his mother, who afterward returned to North Carolina. Martin Johnson was a farmer all his life, and in 1832 located in Madison County, Ark. He was a soldier in the War of 1812. The mother was born in Hawkins county, Tenn., in 1779, and died in Warren County of that State in 1829. Her husband afterward married Mrs. Polly Hawk. His first marriage was blessed in the birth of thirteen children. Their son, Thomas M., was married in his twentieth year to Sarah, a daughter of John McMurray, who was of Irish ancestry. She was born in Warren County, Tenn., January 12, 1809, and of four children born to their union only one is now living, John, who was born July 29, 1833. Those deceased are Lucinda, the wife of C. A. Sams; Monroe, and Annie, the wife of Maj. Elijah D. Ham. Mr. Johnson and family came to Madison County, Ark., in 1830, and he has become one of the successful farmers of the county, owning an excellent farm in Richland Valley. He has never been an office seeker, but at the termination of the war he was chosen county judge. During the war he was a Union man, and on that account suffered many cruelties and indignities at the Hands of the Confederate soldiers and Southern sympathizers. He was taken prisoner, and in one month and four days was compelled to travel on foot 1,200 miles, and for three days and nights went without water and for seven days without bread. He subsisted on a small piece of raw beef during that time. Although suffering from a severe spell of sickness when taken prisoner, he weighed 176 pounds, and when he succeeded in making his escape he weighed far less. His son, Lieut. John Johnson, is also an influential citizen of the county, and made his

home with his parents until 1874, when he moved to his present place of abode, and is engaged in farming and stock raising. He enlisted in the Federal service in March, 1863, and served until August 10, 1865. He was first lieutenant of Company G, First Arkansas Infantry, and was in a number of severe engagements. April 7, 1853, he was married to Rosanna, a daughter of Hugh Allison. She was born in Maury Co, Tenn., September 28, 1833, and was reared by an uncle, Miller Kilpatrick. Five sons and two daughters have blessed their union: Fannie (wife of J. C. Calico), Ben F., Thomas F., Alexander M., Alfred M., Elhannon S. and Anna M. Mr. Johnson is a Republican, and in 1882 was candidate for county clerk, but was defeated by an independent candidate and by a small majority.



William N. Jones, merchant at Delaney, Madison Co., Ark., and son of Clairborne and Jennie (Tallent) Jones, was born in Washington County, Ark., April 7, 1851. The parents are both natives of Hawkins County, Tenn. The father is yet living, is sixty years of age, and is a resident of Washington County, Ark. The mother is also living, and is fifty-four years of age. They have been members of the Missionary Baptist Church, and he has been a minister in that church for at least forty years. During that time he has organized many churches and classes. He is also engaged in farming, and is the owner of a large tract of excellent land in Durham Township. He is a member of the I.O.O.F., and is Democratic in his political views. During the war he served in the Confederate army, against his will, and was in different companies. He married Miss Tallent, in Hawkins County, Tenn., in 1849, and then came to Washington County, Ark., where he has since resided. There have been born to their marriage eleven children, eight now living, viz: Charlotte, Enoch, William N., D. F., J. R., Malissa, Lee, Fannie, Claiborne, James Larkin and Phoebe. He remained at home until twenty-one years of age, and then engaged in farming for himself, which he continued for three years. August 29, 1872, he married Miss Matilda E. Lewis, a native of Washington County, Ark., born in 1855, and the daughter of G. W. and Elizabeth Lewis, of Kentucky, who moved to Arkansas at an early date. To Mr. and Mrs. Jones were born seven children, five now living, viz: Eddie T., Nora D., Minnie, Maudie and Lonnie. Those deceased were unnamed. In February, 1887, Mr. Jones began to sell goods at his present location, and soon built the house in which he does business. He carried on the business for one year by himself, and then formed a partnership with Capt. A. L. Thompson. This firm is doing a thriving business, and also has a branch store at Combs' Station, and sell the principal part of the goods on the railroad. Mr. Jones is a Democrat in politics, and the town of Delaney is due to his enterprise. Mrs. Jones is a member of the Baptist Church.

John Kennan. Among the families who hold a prominent place in the annals of Madison County, Ark., may be mentioned the Kennan's, who first became residents of Madison County, Ark., in 1838. The gentleman whose name heads this sketch was born in Boone County, Mo., September 25, 1823, and is a son of John and Elizabeth (Evans) Kennan, who were born respectively in Kentucky and Virginia, in 1795. The former died when in his ninetieth year and the latter when in her eight-seventh year. They were married in the "Blue Grass" State, and about 1818 moved to Boone County, Mo., thence to Greene County, and finally moved to Madison County, Ark. John Kennan was a tanner, which trade he learned in Louisville, Ky. His father, William Kennan, was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. John Kennan, the subject of this sketch, was the third of eleven children, only three of whom are living at the present time: John, Alexander M., and George F. All of the children were born in Boone Co., Mo. John, the eldest, was born September 25, 1823, and at the age of twenty-one years left his father's roof, and went to Carroll County, Ark., and engaged in the tanning business, which he had learned of his father. At the end of six years he located on his present farm of 250 acres, but continued the tanning business until 1876. He is now engaged in farming, stock raising and merchandising. He engaged in the latter business about 1867, in Huntsville, Ark., in partnership with James Wilson, and has been engaged in the business, off and on, up to the present time. He has been very successful in all his business ventures, and, owing to his many good qualities, holds a high place in the estimation of his fellow men. October 26, 1848, he was married to Mildred, a daughter of Balus Shumate. She is a Tennessean, born near Cumberland Gap, November 13, 1831, and died February 25, 1873, while on a visit to her daughter Mary, who resides near Huntsville. She was the adopted daughter of Mr. Shumate, her own name being Fulkerson. Six of her nine children are living: Mary E., wife of S. R. Reeves; Sarah F., wife of P. R.



Phillips; Martha J., wife of W. H. Roberts; Walter A., William A., and Cora I. Those deceased are James F., who died when quite Young; John M., who died at the age of twenty years; and Harriet, who was the wife of J. B. Wilson, and died at the age of nineteen. Mr. Kennan took for his second wife Mrs. Tabitha (Gardiner) Stewart, who was born in Virginia August 25, 1828. They are worthy members of the Baptist Church.

William A. Kennan, a prominent farmer, lives 3 miles south of Aurora in a fine two story residence , on the Huntsville and Saint Paul road. He was born in Madison County, Ark., twelve miles south of Huntsville, September 18, 1857, and is the son of John and Mildred Kennan. The father was born in Kentucky, and when a young man came to Arkansas, where he engaged in farming and tanning [see sketch above]. Our subject made his home with his parents upon the home place until twenty years of age, and then moved to Boone County, Ark., where he resided seven years. He then removed to his present location, which is above described, and contains 280 acres of land well improved and situated, 150 being highly cultivated. May 9, 1877, he married Margaret Parker, daughter of G. G. Parker, a native of Tennessee. The lady was born October 27, 1860, and has a family of five children; Lulu H., Nora s., Maud, William, and John W. Mr Kennan is a well respected and prominent citizen, a member of the Knights of the Horse, and a staunch Democrat.



Charles S. Keeney was born in Osage County, Mo., in 1852, and is a son of Calvin L. and Mary E. (Boatright) Keeney. The father was born in Anderson County, Tenn., and was a son of Michael Keeney, one of the leading pioneer settlers of East Tennessee. Calvin was an educated man, taught school some time and was married about 1842, immediately settling upon a farm in Tennessee. In 1850 he moved to Osage County, Mo., and until 1855 taught school and farmed. He then followed the same occupations in Madison County, Ark., until the war, when he went north and enlisted in the Union cause. He served until 1864, and died at Fayetteville, Ark. The mother was a daughter of the Rev. Chesley Boatright, a minister of the Missionary Baptist Church. The Boatright family of America belonged to the King's body guard, and escaping settled in America prior to the Revolution, in which they took an active part. The Rev. Chesley Boatright was a native of Virginia, and came to Madison County as a missionary of the Baptist Church when the country was but sparsely settled. He established the first Baptist Church in Northwest Arkansas, and was one of the best known men in the Cherokee Nation. Mrs. Keeney was borne the following children: Mary L., James M.,(killed during the war), John C., Chesley S., Minerva B. (wife of R. M. Dutton), one daughter (the wife of Rev. E. A. Barry), and Susan D. (wife of Dr. W. A. Harris). Mrs. Keeney is an active member of the church. Our subject received his education at the common schools, Clark's academy of Berryville and at Fayetteville, finally becoming one of the leading teachers of the county. He is now the owner of a nice farm of sixty-six acres, a short distance north of Hindsville. He is a member of the Little Spring Lodge No. 230 at Hindsville, and fills the office of High Priest in the Little Rock Chapter, A. F. & A. M. He has filled every office in the Chapter and Blue Lodge at Hindsville, and has twice been Illustrious Master of the council. In politics he is a Democrat.

Dr. Monroe Knight, a physician of Huntsville, was born in Wilson County, Tenn., November 20, 1840, and is a son of Sampson and Elizabeth Ann (James) Knight, the former of whom was a native of Middle Tennessee, and of Scotch-English extraction. He was also a medical practitioner, and lived in Tennessee until 1867, when he came to this county. After a time he removed to Polk County, Ark., and there died November 8, 1871. He was a physician of considerable note, and the author of Knight's Medical Adviser, a work very popular in its day. He was well versed in the classics. His wife was also a native of Middle Tennessee, and died October 8, 1863, in her native State. Dr. Monroe Knight was reared in Tennessee, and gained his early education by studious application. When of age he enlisted in the confederate service, and at the end of three years returned home and resumed his medical studies. He attended lectures at the Nashville Medical College (Now Vanderbilt) for nearly two terms. In 1865 he began to practice in his native county, and the following year located in Logan County, Ky., but after remaining there a short time went to Texas. Early in 1868 he came to this county, where he still remains, being the oldest practicing physician here. Almost his entire attention has been given to his profession, although he is interested in a mercantile business at St. Paul. He is president of the county medical board of examination. In 1869 he married Miss Rebecca Ann Lear, a native of Kentucky, who came here when Young. They have four children: Ida, Horatio L., Monroe and Alice. Mrs. Knight is a Methodist; the Doctor is a Mason. Dr. Knight is a much respected citizen, and his sympathies are strongly with he Democratic party.



Thomas R. Lane. Among the early settlers in Madison County, between the years 1829 and 1840 may be mentioned the LANE family, who left Warren County, Tenn., in 1829, and located near New Salem, Ill., but finding the climate much colder than they had been accustomed to, in 1832 left their farm in Illinois and settled on Richland Creek, Madison County, Ark. The second eldest son, Samuel Lane, was born in Warren County, Tenn., December 16, 1817, and was of great assistance to his parents in making a home in a new country. Losing both parents soon after coming to Arkansas, he was left to carve his own fortunes, and beginning to work on a farm for $4 per month, he started in life for himself. In 1841 he married Nancy Vaughn, and owning nothing but one span of ponies and their household goods, the Young couple began married life, finally accumulating 700 acres of land, which they have divided among their nine children. They are now living with a daughter. The father is a member of the Little Spring Lodge No. 230, at Hindsville. Thomas R. Lane, one of the leading merchants of Madison County, was born here February 6, 1854, and received his early education in the country schools. In 1875 he married Maggie Berry, of Madison County, and located on a farm in Prairie Township. He soon had his eighty acres of land well under cultivation, to which he has added until he now has 191 acres of fine land. In 1887 he sold his farm and went into the mercantile business with Thomas W. Berry, at Hindsville, where they have a fine stock of general merchandise and are doing a good business. Mrs. Lane was born near the scene of the Mountain Meadow's massacre, while her parents were on their way to California, August 28, 1859. She is the mother of two children, Robert L. and Nellie M. Mr. Lane is an active member of the Baptist Church, and belongs to the A.F. & A.M. He is an enterprising man, and having formed a partnership with his brother-in-law, J. C. Harris, in 1887 purchased a grist mill, which was repaired and refitted with new machinery, now doing an extensive business in the surrounding country.

Capt. William R. Lawson, postmaster at Wesley, Madison Co, Ark., was born in that county February 8, 1839, and is the son of Maxwell and Anna (Gray) Lawson, natives of Campbell County, Tenn. The father was born May 5, 1802, and died in Madison County, Ark., January 26, 1872. The mother was born March 17, 1807, and died September 13, 1887. They were married in Campbell County, Tenn., and moved to Madison County, Ark., in 1832, and here passed the residue of their days. He was a farmer all his life, and a Democrat in politics. During the muster of militia in Tennessee Mr. Lawson was captain. Mrs. Lawson was a member of the Primitive Baptist Church. To their union were born nineteen children, eight of whom are now living. Capt. William R. Lawson was the fourth of this family. He was educated in the home school and at Wesley. In the spring of 1861 he enlisted in Capt. Wilson'S infantry company, and the same year it was organized and made into Company I, of the Sixteenth Arkansas Infantry, Confederate service, and served as a private one year. He was then commissioned first lieutenant, and in 1863 he was commissioned captain of a company of cavalry, which was called Capt. Lawson'S Company of Cavalry, and served in taht capacity until the close of the war. He surrendered at Jacksonport, Ark., and during the time of service participated in the battles of Pea Ridge, Elk Horn, Corinth, Farmington, Iuka, Marks' Mill, Port Hudson, Jenkins' Ferry, Prairie Hand and Moscow; was also in other skirmishes. At Corinth he received a slight flesh wound from a bursting shell, which injured him above the left knee. He was a prisoner twice; the first time being kept a prisoner two months, and was then exchanged. Soon after this he was again taken, but only kept for a short time. After the war Capt. Lawson returned to Madison County, Ark., and engaged in various kinds of employment. He later began merchandising and farming, which occupations he has carried on ever since in connection with stock raising. He was married October 8, 1866, to Miss Tolitha C.

Gibson, a native of Madison County, Tenn, born March 6, 1842, and the daughter of Green and Rhoda Gibson, natives of Tennessee, but old settlers of Madison County, Ark. Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Lawson, four now living: Mortimer C., Oscar S., Lelia M. and Beulah G. Green M. died at the age of ten years. Mr. Lawson is a Democrat politically, is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and has been postmaster twelve years.



Harvey C. Ledbetter, is a native of Tennessee, and was born April 19, 1816. His father, George Ledbetter, was born in Georgia, and his mother, Susannah (Chesser) Ledbetter, was born in Virginia. In an early day they moved to Tennessee, and there married and lived until 1849, the father engaging in carpentering and farming. They then came to War Eagle, and lived with our subject until their respective deaths in 1863 and 1881, aged eighty and ninety -three, respectively. Harvey C. was reared on a farm on Rocky River, in Tennessee, and there lived until 1836. He then accompanied his brother-in-law, H. Elsey, to War Eagle, where he entered land, and where he now owns a fine farm of 330 acres, well under cultivation. He is a successful farmer, and is engaged in stock raising to some extent. April 30, 1837, he married Sarah H. McElhaney, daughter of William McElhaney, who settled in Arkansas in 1830. To this marriage three children were born: Emeline (deceased), Laura A. and George W. Mrs. Ledbetter died September 18, 1844, and January 8, 1846, he married Mary A. Bowen, daughter of John Bowen, an early settler and the first county judge of this county, in whose honor Bowen Township was named. Mrs. Ledbetter was born December 29, 1827, and is the mother of thirteen children: Charles M. (deceased), Sarah H., William R., Julia A. (deceased), Alfred M. (deceased), Mary J., James A. (deceased), John H. (deceased), Tennessee E., Milder A., Martha E., Marion W. and Caroline N.

Rev. C. J. Lester, pastor of the Antioch Church of Aurora, was born in Floyd County, Va., in 1830, on June 15, and is a son of Samuel and Nancy (Cox) Lester. The father was a native of Virginia, and came to Tennessee about 1830, and from there went to Alabama, where he died in 1847. His wife was born in Virginia in 1798, and after the death of her husband settled in Missouri with her family at an early day, living there until her death in 1864. She was the mother of ten children: Mary, Sarah, Leticia, Catherine, Lorenzo D., Permelia, C. J., Louisa J., Amanda M. and Dicy C. Our subject spent his youth with his parents, and after his marriage, in 1850, lived two years in Alabama. He then moved to Jackson County, Ark., and from there to Cape Girardeau County, Mo. He next removed to Stoddard County, and in 1870 he came to Madison County, and after living on White River eleven years moved upon his present location, on Henderson Creek, in 1882. He has 120 acres of land well cultivated, but devotes the most of his time to the preaching of the Gospel, that having been his calling since 1866. His first wife, Winey C. (Shoemaker) Lester, died in 1863, and was the mother of five children: Mary A., Nancy J., Martha C., George L. (deceased) and Richard R. (deceased). Mr. Lester married his present wife, Nancy E. (Burns) Lester, in 1864. She was born in Cape Girardeau County, Mo., January 5, 1846, and is the mother of the following children: Annie A., Andrew J., Eva E., Delilah L., Joseph E., Amanda E., Francis C., Rosie A. and Rachel May. Those deceased are Reecie E., Emma I. and Calvin E. Mrs. Lester is a member of the Baptist Church, of which her husband is the minister. Mr. LESTER is a zealous Christian, a member of the A. F. & A. M., also of the Republican party, and belongs to the Agricultural Wheel."



Frank M. Lollar, one of the enterprising farmers of Lamar Township, Madison County, Arkansas was born on the farm on which he now resides, August 20, 1851. He is a son of Reuben and Rhoda (King) Lollar, who were Tennesseans, and were among the first settlers of Madison County, Arkansas. The former's death which occurred in 1864, was caused by exposure during the war. He was a Whig previous to that conflict and afterward became a stanch Republican and a Union man. He was a farmer, and he and wife were members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. They became the parents of nine children: James (who is residing in Fayetteville, was a Union soldier and served with credit), George W. (a farmer of Madison County, was also a Union soldier), Lucinda (wife of William HOLMESLEY), William (was conscripted in the Confederate service against his will, and was killed at the battle of Elkhorn) and Frank M. The rest of the children are dead. Frank M. resided with his mother until her death in 1880, at the age of sixty-three years. Since that time he has continued to reside at the old homestead, and now is the owner of 289 acres of fertile land. When he started life for himself, after his mother's death, he was the owner of a team, two cows and two hogs, and since that time he has bought out other heirs, and now owns the old homestead, to which he has added 120 acres. February 21, 1869, he married Louise, daughter of James M. Johnson. She was born near her present home January 22, 1853, and she and Mr. Lollar are parents of six children: Ross, Alexander N, Willis, Millard F., Mary F. and Katie. Mr. Lollar is a Republican and is an earnest supporter of the cause of education.

Rev. J. C. Long is a son of John C. and Matilda (Sanders) Long, and was born February 26, 1842. The father was a native of Tennessee, and after living in Alabama and Kentucky, came to this State during its early history, locating where Huntsville now is. He was one of the first grocers in the place, and also engaged in farming and stock raising. He died in the faith of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. The mother was born in Alabama, and was a sister of C. B. Sanders (see sketch). After the death of her first husband she married Thomas McChristian. To her first union eleven children were born, eight of whom reached maturity, six now living, four residing in this county and two in California. Our subject remained at home with his mother, acquiring his education by hard personal effort. When the war broke out he enlisted in Company E, Third Arkansas, Walker's State troops, and after serving three months entered the Confederate service in Company A, McIntosh's regiment. He afterward joined Gordan's regiment, where he remained throughout the war. He was captured during Price's raid, and held a prisoner eight months. Returning home, he settled on the farm which he now owns, living there until 1880, with the exception of a year spent in the mercantile line at Huntsville, during which time he also served as sheriff for two terms. In 1881 he was licensed to preach in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and in 1885 was ordained. He now has charge, under orders, of seven churches, and is preaching for eight. He is a successful farmer, owns 200 acres of good land one mile from Huntsville, and 100 acres at the lake. July 22, 1884, he married Miss C. T. Skaggs, who was born in the county in 1847, on February 24. This union has been blessed with eight children, seven of whom are living: Thomas G., George B., William C., Arthur K., Hill, infant (deceased), Laura and John C. Mr. Long has always been a Democrat, is a Royal Arch Mason, and an enterprising citizen. His wife is also a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.



Augustus Lowe, editor and publisher of the St. Paul Republican, was born in Huntsville, August 14, 1858, and is a son of H.C. and Mary R. (Murphy) Lowe. The father was born in Batesville, Independence Co., Ark, February 21, 1830, and came to Madison County when a young man. In 1857 he was appointed chief clerk in the office of auditor of the State, retaining this position until 1861, when he volunteered as a rebel soldier in the Arkansas State troops and participated in the battle at Wilson's Creek. He had charge of a gun in the famous Bragg's Battery, and his company was commanded by William E. Woodruff, Jr. Immediately after the battle of Wilson's Creek he went to Judge Murphy's at Hindsville, and died March 20, 1862, of consumption with which disease he was afflicted before enlisting, and which grew rapidly worse from dust and hardship. He left a widow and three children: Emma (wife of Dr. Baird of Swifton, Ark), Augustus, and Willie, who died March 13, 1863 in infancy. Mrs. Lowe left the State in company with her sisters, Louise, Laura and Geraldine: the latter went with them as far as Little Rock, Ark, for a visit. Another sister of Mrs. Lowe, Mrs. James R. Berry, moved to Little Rock, Ark in the early part of the autumn of 1862, so that the two sisters were separated from the others for over a year, not even receiving letters, as all mail communication had been broken off. Miss Louisa Murphy died at St. Louis, March 1, 1863; Miss Laura died March 13, 1863, just two hours after Willie Lowe, making four deaths within one year, all caused by the war. The three just named died of lung and brain fever, brought on by hardship, exposure and excitement. Augustus Lowe was ill at the same time, but recovered, losing, however, his hearing, and he is still almost totally deaf. Miss Geraldine, the youngest of the family, their pride and joy, beautiful, accomplished, and very lovely in her character, while in an excellent state of health, was drowned by a sudden rise in Lollar's Creek, which she was crossing, September 19, 1870. "So perish those whose life is sweet, leaving

others, far less fortunate, to mourn". The distinguished public services of Mr. Murphy are referred to elsewhere in this work. He died in 1881, and his wife, Angelina (Lockhart), in 1860. Mrs. Lowe moved to St. Paul July 16, 1887, with her son, when he moved the War Eagle Republican from Huntsville to St. Paul.



William A. Marrs was born in Madison County, Ark., June 2, 1848, his parents being Matthew L. and Elizabeth (Williams) Marrs. The father has Long been a resident of this State, having been born in the western part, and having spent over forty-two years engaged in farming two miles from St. Paul. The mother is still living and was born in Kentucky in 1822. William A. Marrs remained with his parents upon their farm until 1872, when he married Ellen Lear, on March 16. This lady was a native of Kentucky and the mother of four children: Gertrude (deceased), Alice, Abby and Ellen. She was a Methodist in religion, as is also Mr. Marrs, and died in that faith March 14, 1888. At the age of twenty-three Mr. Marrs engaged in the mercantile business at St. Paul, where he remained nine years. He then spent a year traveling in Texas, and in January 1880, came to Huntsville where he has since been successfully doing business in partnership with W. H. Bolinger, junior member of the above firm, was born April 8, 1845, in Ray County, Tenn. His father, Andrew J., was born in Claiborne County, of that State, and in 1850 located upon a farm at the head of War Eagle, where he has since lived engaged in farming and blacksmithing. The mother, Sarah (Newport) Bolinger, also a native of Tennessee, is still living. William H. lived with his parents until the war, when he entered the First Arkansas Infantry, Union troops, with which he served two and one-half years. He afterward worked in the shop and upon the home farm until thirty-five years of age. In 1879 he came to Huntsville, and in 1880 joined the above firm. In May, 1879 , he wedded Mary Anthony, of this county who, however , was born in Lincoln County, N. C. They have two children, Grace and Florence. Mr. Bolinger is a good citizen, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Politically he is a strong Republican, and he is a member of the A. F. & A. M."

F. O. Massie, M.D., a prominent physician and druggist, of Huntsville, was born in Andrew County, Mo., July 25, 1848, being a son of John C. and Tabitha P. (Grissom) Massie. The father was born in Lincoln County, Ky., and in 1836 immigrated to Missouri, making the trip with his newly married wife and salves in a one-horse cart. They entered land a mile from St. Joseph, and two years afterward removed to Savannah, Mo., where they lived until 1856, when they went to Fayetteville, Ark. At this place the father engaged in merchandising for twenty years, and then retired from business life. Both parents are now living in Fayetteville. The subject of this sketch received his literary education at the Fayetteville College, and March 13, 1876, graduated from the St. Louis Medical College. He then engaged in the practice of his profession at Huntsville, where he has met with well-deserved success. In 1877 he purchased a drug store, which he sold the next year. In February, 1888, he bought another stock of drugs at the same business stand, and now has one of the leading drug stores in Madison County. He was united in marriage March 31, 1873, to Mary E. Parsons, of DeKalb County, Mo., and his married life has been blessed with the birth of four children, viz.: Frank, Bessie A., Olive and Kate. Politically Dr. Massie is a firm Democrat. He is a member of the I. O. O.F. and is Noble Grand of the lodge in Huntsville, and a member of the Encampment of Fayetteville.



John McCracken. Prominent among the leading farmers of Kings River Township, and an old settler of the same, stands the name of John McCracken, who was born in Washington County, Tenn., April 15, 1811. He is the son of Robert and Nancy (McClure) McCracken, both of whom were of Scotch-Irish descent. Robert McCracken was born in Pennsylvania, and moved with his parents to Jonesboro, Tenn., where he remained for a short time, and then moved to Rhea County, of the same State. From thence he moved in 1839 with his family to Madison County, Ark., where he died at the age of seventy-six years. The mother was born in Virginia, and died in Madison County, Ark., at the age of sixty-four or sixty-five. They were members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, but were in their Younger days members of the Old Presbyterian Church. The father followed farming all his life, was a soldier in the War of 1812, and was on his way to New Orleans when that battle was fought. To his marriage were born nine children, five now living. John McCracken received the rudiments of an education in Washington County, Tenn., and remained with his parents until twenty-one years of age, when he began to farm for himself. He learned the black smith trade and followed this for about ten years, but the balance of the time he has been engaged in tilling the soil, except when in the Florida War in 1835. July 5, 1832, he married Miss Nancy Henry, who was born in Rhea county, Tenn., in 1810, and died in Madison County, Ark., in 1840, leaving three children, only one now living, William H. Those deceased were names Mary and Nancy. In 1842 Mr. McCracken married Mrs. Mary (Boatright) Henderson, widow of Robert Henderson. They moved from Greene County, Tenn., to Crawford County, Ark., in 1836, where Mr. Henderson died in 1840, leaving three sons: John E., Robert S. and W. R. Two of these, who were reared by Mr. McCracken, are now deceased. Mrs. McCracken died in Madison County, Ark., February 26, 1888. She was a member of the

Methodist Episcopal Church. To this union were born six children, four now living: Mrs. Nancy Ann Harper, Mrs. Charlotta L. Coker, Mrs. Zalmona E. Costen and Mrs. Dorcas S. Snead. Mrs. Mary B. Boatright and Francis M. are deceased; the latter, the only son, was accidentally killed during the late war at the age of twenty. He was in the commissary department in an Arkansas regiment, Confederate army. Mr. McCracken has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, for fifty years or more, and has always taken a great interest in all church affairs. He was a Whig previous to the war, but since then has been a Democrat. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and at times has held different positions. He is the owner of 260 acres of land, the greater portion being under cultivation, and although he lost heavily during the war, his house being burned, property destroyed or stolen, he went to work with renewed energy, and is now in comfortable circumstances."



Joseph F. McGalliard was born in McDowell County, N.C. in 1842, and is a son of David and Catherine (England) McGalliard. His grandfather, James McGalliard, was a native of Scotland, who came to America with his family and engaged in farming and tobacco raising. David was born in North Carolina, in Burke County, has been an active man and well-to-do farmer, and is now living in McDowell County, N.C., at the age of ninety. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. By his first marriage he had two children, named Nancy and Caroline, and by his second marriage, to the mother of our subject, fourteen children were born: James (deceased), Thomas, William, Wesley, Joseph, Robert, Sarah, Lucinda, Catherine, Rebecca (deceased), Margaret (deceased), Mary, Eliza, America. James died while imprisoned at Rock Island during the war. Mrs. McGalliard is still living with her husband, aged eighty-two, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. She still enjoys good health, but the eyesight of her husband is almost gone. Joseph F. grew to maturity in McDowell County, and upon the commencement of the war enlisted in Company B., Thirty-fifth Regiment North Carolina Volunteers, Confederate Army. He received two slight wounds, and at the close of the war worked for his father three years. He afterward attended school in East Tennessee for ten months, and in 1869 located where he now lives, in White River Valley. Mr. McGalliard is a successful farmer, owning 311 acres of land, ninety being highly cultivated. His wife, Mary J. (Marrs) McGalliard, was born in Madison County, and is a daughter of M. L. Marrs. She has borne the following children: Minnie, Mattie, America (deceased), Robert, Dora (deceased), Maud, Clara and Alice. Mr. and Mrs. McGalliard are active members of the Primitive Methodist Church. Mr. McGalliard is a staunch Democrat, and a Master Mason.

Elisha McGinnis, farmer, of Prairie Township, was born May 11, 1844, and is a son of Thomas and Lavinia (Pickett) McGinnis. The father was a native of Illinois, a farmer, who came to Madison County, Ark., early in its history, married and located upon a farm. His death occurred in 1854. The mother was born and reared in Tennessee, and is the mother of five children, four of whom are living: James, Elisha, Mary (wife of Robert Shaw) and Julia (wife of John Vaughn). Mrs. McGinnis makes her home with our subject. He received his early education in the common schools of Madison County, and in 1862 enlisted in Company L, First Arkansas Cavalry, doing active service some fifteen months, when he was discharged on account of disability. He then went to Linn County, Kas, engaged in farming, and was married in February, 1865, to Catherine Clark, of Lincoln County, Kas., afterward locating upon a farm in Madison County, Ark. Mrs. McGinnis was born and reared in Madison County, and is the mother of the following children: Frank, Louisa (wife of James Herndon), Samantha (wife of William Zimberlake), Charles, James, Lavinia, George and Allen. Mr. McGinnis owns a nice farm of seventy-six acres, which is well cared for, and is considered one of the prosperous citizens of the township. In politics he is a Republican.



Hon. Hiram M. Moore, the present representative of Madison county, Ark., and a resident of Kings River Township, was born in Overton County, Tenn., April 10, 1829, and is the son of George and Mary (Chapin) Moore, and the grandson of Charles Moore, who was a Revolutionary soldier. George Moore was born in North Carolina in 1783, and when Young moved with his parents to Tennessee, where he was married to Miss Mary Chapin, a native of North Carolina, born in 1797, and the daughter of Paul Stillman Chapin, who was also a soldier in the Revolutionary War. In 1843 Mr. and Mrs. Moore moved to Arkansas, and located in Johnson County, where they remained until 1849, after which they moved to Madison County, of the same State. Here the father died in 1859, and the mother in 1863. Both were worthy members of the Methodist Episcopal Church for many years, and took a great interest in all church affairs. Mr. Moore was a Democrat in politics. Their marriage resulted in the birth of seven children, Hon. Hiram M. being the sixth child, and he and an elder sister (Mrs. Clarissa Nunley, widow of Joseph A. Nunley) are the only ones of the family now living. At the age of nineteen Hiram M. Moore left home, and began working for himself on a farm. This pursuit he has ever since continued. December 23, 1847, he married Miss Cynthia A. Smith, daughter of Henry B. and Priscilla Smith, and a native of Tennessee, born in 1829. She died in Madison County, Ark., January 16, 1859, leaving four children, two now living: Christopher W., now living in Carroll County, Ark., and Priscilla M., wife of Franklin P. BUNCH, a farmer of Carroll County, Ark. Those deceased were named John S. and Thomas S. April 22, 1863, Mr. Moore married Miss Arty M. Brashears, a native of Pope County, Ark., born in 1835, and the daughter of Isaac and Mary Brashears. She died in 1867, without issue. April 8, 1868, Mr. Moore took for his third wife Mrs. Emeline Smith, daughter of Stephen and Mary Jackson, and widow of Rufus C. Smith. She was born in Carroll County, Ark.,

September 8, 1843, and by her last marriage became the mother of eight children, all now living: Clarissa S., Stillman A., Jesse L., Nancy B., Martha V., Cora May, Lou Eflie and Joel C. In 1868 Mr. Moore moved to Carroll County, and located on his present property. In August, 1862, he organized Company F, of the Third Arkansas Infantry, Confederate army, and served about twelve months, when he resigned. In 1866 he was elected justice of the peace in Kings River Township, which office he held until going to Carroll County. In 1874 he was elected to represent the last named county in the Legislature, and served two years. After coming to Madison County, in 1886, he was elected to represent that county in the Legislature. Mr. Moore is a member of the Masonic fraternity at Kingston, was S. W. and after Master of the lodge. He is Democratic in his political views, and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, of which he was steward until recently. He is one of the highly respected citizens of the county.

William H. Morgan, justice of the peace of Independence Township, was born in Clinton County, Ky., February 17, 1841, and is the son of Henry and Millie (Guffee) Morgan, natives of White County, Tenn. They are now living, and are residents of Madison County, Ark. The father is eighty-three years of age and the mother eighty, and both have been members of the regular Baptist Church for forty years. When a Young man the father went to Kentucky, was married here, and then went to Overton County, Tenn., where they lived for some time, and then moved back to Kentucky, and from there, in 1880, to Franklin County, Ark., and in 1884 to Madison County, where they since reside. The father has farmed all his life, is a Republican in politics, and served sixty days in the Union army during the late war. Twelve children were born to their marriage, eleven now living, and William H. being the third child. He received an ordinary English education in Overton County., Tenn., and December 17, 1862, he left home and enlisted in Company E, Thirty-second Infantry, Volunteers, Union army, served nine months, and was honorably discharged. He soon enlisted in Company G, Forty-ninth Regiment, Federal army and served twelve months Longer, most of his service being in Kentucky. After the war he remained at home two years, and was here married to Miss Pricey A. Cain, daughter of Leonard Cain, and a native of Whitley County, Ky., born January 24, 1850. This union has been blessed by the birth of ten children: John L., Minerva E., Henry N., Millie C. D., Lucinda J., Joseph M., Dina M., William H., James H. and George W. Three years after his marriage Mr. Morgan moved to Crawford County, Ark., where he resided three years and then moved to Franklin County, of the same State, where they lived ten years. In 1884 they moved to their present location, where they have a good home. In 1886 Mr. Morgan was elected justice of the peace, and is one of the enterprising citizens of the county. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, is a member of the K. of H.,

and he and wife are members of the Regular Baptist Church, of which he is deacon and clerk. he, like his father, is a Republican in politics, but votes for the man rather than the party.



Samuel L. McConnell was born May 29, 1849, and is the youngest of five children and the only survivor. He has passed his entire life upon his birthplace, and is one of the well-known and highly respected citizens. October 28, 1871, he married Nancy J. Hays, who was born in Tennessee in 1848, and came to Arkansas when a child. Her father was John Hays, and is now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. McConnell have eight children: James F., John W., Annie E., Abram M., Mary E., Samuel W., Ida and Effie. Mrs. McConnell is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Frank Nance, a prominent merchant of Kingston, Madison Co., Ark.,and the son of George W. and Mary H. (Shasted) Nance, was born in Dallas County, Tex., June 23, 1854. The father was born on the banks of Big Sandy River, in Kentucky, August 17, 1824, and is now living in Menard County, Ill. When but a lad he was taken by his parents to Illinois, and 1850 or 1851 he went to Texas, where he lived seven years. Previous to this, in 1846, he enlisted in Capt. A. D Wright's company of infantry, and went to the Mexican War. He was at the battles of Vera Cruz and Cerro Gordo, and received a sun-stroke at one of the above mentioned places. After returning from Mexico he married Miss Mary H. Shasted, who was born in Illinois, April 13, 1831. To their marriage were born nine children, six now living; Rebecca, wife of J. J. Morris; Frank, Byrd, Ellen, wife of John Atchley; Scott and Stamper. The father of these children lived in Texas seven years, and then moved to Madison County, Ark., locating near St. Paul, and there resided until 1863; when he moved back to Illinois. In 1869 he returned to Madison County, Ark., and in 1873 he went to Greene County, Mo., and resided there about a year, when he again returned to Madison County, Ark. After moving around for some time he finally settled in Illinois, where he is now living. He is a farmer and carpenter, is also a good mechanic , and can make almost anything out of wood. His son, Frank, received a liberal education in the public schools of Menard County, Ill., and finished under Prof. D. C. Bolinger, at Huntsville. Previous to going to Huntsville he attended school for some time at St. Paul. After finishing he taught school for some time in Madison County, and while teaching the school at Kingston, in 1881, he formed a partnership with W. H. Cecil in the mercantile business. About a year later he bought out his partner, and after running the business for one year moved the stock of goods to Buffalo, Newton County, and here continued one year, after which he returned to Kingston and formed a



partnership with J. F. Basham. One year later he bought out his partner, since which time he has continued the business alone. April 1, 1877, he married Mrs. Ellen Stephens, who was born in Barry County, Mo., and who bore him one son, Denver. Mrs Nance was the daughter of A. Alderson, and the widow of Lafayette Stephens, by whom she had one son, Walter. From 1875 to 1878, Mr. Nance was deputy clerk under W. A. Gage. He was appointed, in 1878, to fill the unexpired term of D. C. Bolinger as county examiner. This position he held until the first term of the county court after the next election. From 1881 until 1884 he was postmaster at Kingston, Ark., and in 1886 he was elected justice of the peace. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity at Kingston, and was senior deacon one term. Politically he is a stanch Democrat.

John H. Ogden, merchant and miller of Ogdensburg, was born in 1856, and is a son of Pleasant C. and Sarah A. (Cantrell) Ogden. The father was a native of Alabama and came to War Eagle with his parents when young. After reaching maturity, he settled upon the farm which is now occupied by the subject of this sketch. He was the father of thirteen children, all of whom are living within a radius of two miles from the home farm. They are named as follows: Mary, Amanda, David, Alfred, John E., Elizabeth, William C., Robert, Jackson, Louisa, Lucinda, Rosetta and Dove. Pleasant Ogden died in 1878, but his widow still lives, in the enjoyment of good health. When twenty-one years of age, John H. Ogden received from his father a horse, saddle and bridle. He went to Texas, and after a residence of two months returned home, and married Caroline Stewart. He farmed one year in Richmond, and then returned to War Eagle. Several years later he purchased his present farm of 623 acres. He opened a general country store in 1883, and is also interested in merchandising in St. Paul. He is a successful farmer, and the improvements upon his farm include several tenement houses, a mill, blacksmith house, etc. He is a Mason, and in politics a Democrat. Mr. and Mrs. Ogden are the parents of five children: Dora, Mary, Oscar, Henry and Hosea. Abner Cantrell, the maternal grandfather of our subject, is a centenarian, and in good health.



John Olinger, a prominent citizen and well-to-do farmer of Union Township, Madison Co., Ark., was born on the 19th of September, 1830, and is a son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Moore) Olinger, who were natives of Virginia and Tennessee, respectively. The mother was left a widow in 1830, shortly before the birth of her son John, and was afterward married to Francis Gamble, and with him moved first to Washington County, Ark., and afterward to Madison County, where she died in 1883, lamented by her relatives and friends. She was born about 1815, and was a worthy and consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. John was her only child by her first marriage, but two children were born to her second marriage: Martha, still living, and Nancy, who died during the war, aged about fifteen years. The Olingers are of Scotch descent, and the Moores are Irish. John Olinger left home at the age of fifteen years and began fighting his own way in the world. His capital consisted chiefly of a liberal stock of pluck, energy and ability, with unquestioned integrity and a determination to make life a success among men. He has been successful, inasmuch as he has the respect and esteem of his fellow men, and is in good circumstances financially. In the latter part of 1862 he and family left Arkansas, owing to the many indignities and persecutions they received at the Hands of the Confederate soldiers and Southern sympathizers, and made their way through the lines, and after sleeping out in the woods for eight weeks, finally reached Springfield, Mo. Here Mr. Olinger left his family and enlisted in Company L, First Arkansas Cavalry, and served with credit in the Union service until the close of the war, participating in many battles and skirmishes. He was discharged at Fayetteville, Ark., August 23, 1865. October 30, 1853, he was married to Mary J. Hoyel, who was born in Illinois and died in Springfield, Mo., her death being caused by exposure while on her trip to Missouri during the war. She left two children: Mary I., wife of William Drain, and John W.

September 2, 1865, Mr. Olinger married Mary T. Harrison, who was born in Alabama, October 22, 1846. They have ten children: Ruthie A. V., Rhoda A., Nancy J., Sarah T., William A., James A., Margaret E., David W., Martha M. T. E. and Anna Irene Viola. Mr. Olinger is a Republican and a member of the G.A.R. He and his wife are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.



George W. Phillips an old farmer and prominent citizen of War Eagle Township, was born in Jackson county, Ala., December 27, 1827, and is a son of David and Kittie (Sanders) Phillips. The father was born in Tennessee in 1800, where he was reared and married. About 1831 he located on the present site of Huntsville, and died ten years later. The mother was born November 8, 1807, and died February 16, 1887. Our subject was brought to this county when three years old by his parents, and made his home upon the paternal farm until seventeen. He then went to school and worked for G. W. Sanders in the mercantile business for six years. After his marriage he farmed two years at Richland, and then for thirteen years lived in various parts of the county, finally settling on his present farm on War Eagle. He owns 400 acres of valley land, 200 under cultivation, and has a comfortable home. He is also a successful stock raiser. January 1, 1849, he married Margaret A. Long, daughter of G. W. Long and Mary Long, who came to this county from Tennessee in 1841. Mr. Long was a farmer and stock raiser, and met his death January 1, 1842, at the Hands of a man named Alburty. The mother died February 25, 1848. Mrs. Phillips was born March 31, 1832, and has borne ten children: Kittie (deceased, wife of Adolphus Berry), Viola (wife of William Dyer), Thomas D., John A., George R., Charles W., Merritt I., James L., Sarah S. and Margaret A. Mr. Phillips is an elder in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and his wife is a member of the same. He is a Royal Arch Mason and politically is a Democrat.

Pleasant R. Phillips was born on the farm of W. R. Phillips, September 20, 1848, and is a son of James and Elizabeth (Williams) Phillips. His mother was a daughter of Riley Williams, one of the pioneer settlers of Washington County, and four of her seven children are still living: Kittie O., widow of James Berry; Melissa P., wife of Dr. J. E. Plummer; Cener C., wife of Thomas Berry, and our subject. Pleasant R. reached his majority upon his father's farm, and then began life for himself by farming on War Eagle. He is one of the most enterprising farmers of the county, and owns a fine farm of 500 acres, upon which he has built a nice residence. His house is conveniently situated, and the water is conducted by pipe from a spring into a large stone trough. He is also the owner of 350 acres of valley land in Washington county, where his maternal grandfather first located upon coming to Arkansas. In 1870 he was united in marriage to Sarah F. Kennan, daughter of John Kennan [see sketch]. Mrs. Phillips was born July 11, 1852, and has borne nine children, seven of whom are living; Luta M., Ora E., infant (deceased), Jerry G., John F. (deceased), James W., Pleasant P., Katie, and an infant unnamed. Mr. Phillips is a Master Mason, and in politics has been a life-Long Democrat.



William R. Phillips was born March 12, 1836, one-half mile south of Huntsville, and is the only living child of eight born to James and Patsey (Sanders) Phillips. The father was born February 27, 1805, and was a son of John Phillips, one of the early settlers of the county. James Phillips was a native of Alabama, and came to this section about 1830, becoming a very extensive land owner and dying here August 17, 1874, well respected and esteemed. He served as treasurer of the county one term, and in religion was a Methodist. His wife was a native of Kentucky, and a sister of C. B. Sanders [see sketch], and after her death, in 1842, he wedded Elizabeth Williams, who lived until March, 1862. His third marriage was to Mrs. Polly Johnson. William R. Phillips remained with his father upon the farm until about thirty years of age. During the war he served in different companies on the Confederate army, at one time being lieutenant of Reagan's company. His whole term of service was from 1861 until 1865. He began farm life on his own account three miles below his present place, which is situated two miles west of Huntsville, and contains 300 acres of land. He also owns 123 acres in another farm. He is a successful farmer, his land being partly very well improved, and about 200 acres in a good state of cultivation. His whole attention has been given to farming, with the exception of five years spent in Huntsville in the mercantile business with W. A. Gage. January 13, 1866, he married Eliza Williams, a native of Tennessee, by whom he had five children: Mary M., Lulu M., Claude W., Annie and Willie. He was left a widower about 1875, and the following year married Lete Wilson, who was born in Washington County about 1845, and also bore him five children: Burnice, Ettie, James E., Kellie, George W. and Edith. Mr. Phillips is an elder in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, of which his wife is an active member. He is a Master Mason. In politics he is a Democrat, and as such was elected county treasurer in 1880 and 1882.

Dr. J. E. Plummer was born January 26, 1833, in Hillsboro, Highland Co., Ohio, his parents being Reuben and Sophia (Erwin) Plummer. The former was born in Canada, and when nine years of age came to Worthington, Ohio, where he grew to manhood, married, and became a minister in the Methodist Church. In 1840 he moved to Texas, where he preached and worked at the carpentering trade. After 1855 he spent three years in Benton County, Ark., after which he went to Gonzales County, where his death occurred in 1861. The mother was a native of Kentucky, moved to Ohio when Young, and died a consumptive in Montgomery County, Tex., in 1841. When of age J. E. Plummer left the paternal homestead, and in December, 1855, began the study of medicine. After two and a half years had passed, he began to practice in McDonald County, Mo., and in the fall of 1858 accompanied his father to Texas there remaining, in Gonzales County, a year and a half. He then spent a year in Upshur County, and then lived in Harrison County until 1865. Going to Bentonville, Benton Co., Ark., he practiced there until 1874, and since that time has enjoyed a lucrative practice in Huntsville. He owns a farm of 145 acres, sixty of which are under cultivation. In 1857 Mrs. Septima Miller, daughter of Dr. Gray, with whom our subject had studied, became his wife, and by her he had one daughter, Mary G. Mrs. Plummer died in 1881, and the following year he wedded Miss Melissa P. Phillips, of this county. Mr. and Mrs. Plummer have two children: Erwin, aged six, and James R., aged four. The Doctor and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Dr. Plummer is a Democrat and a member of the Masonic fraternity."



George M. Powell, M. D., is a prominent physician of Madison County, Arkansas and resides at Drakes Creek. He was born in the county October 24, 1858, and is the third of five children, and received a liberal education in the home schools. In 1879 he began the study of medicine under Dr. J. C. Keeney, of Hindsville, Arkansas, and from the fall of 1881 until the spring of 1882 he attended the medical college of Ann Arbor, Michigan. In the spring of 1883 he graduated from the Missouri Medical College in St. Louis, Missouri, and since that time has practiced with the best of success at his present location. In 1885-86 and part of 1887 he was engaged in the mercantile business at Drake's Creek, the firm name being Powell and Counts. In 1887 they closed out their stock and the Doctor turned his attention to his rapidly increasing practice. Before attending college he taught school for some time, and in that way earned the money to pay for his medical education. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and supports the principles of the Republican Party. March 2, 1884, he was to Amanda Nail, a daughter of F. T. Nail, and they have an interesting family of two children: Stella and Clara. Their son, Guy, died when he was two years of age. The Doctor's parents, James and Lucy J. (Reeves) Powell, were born in Cannon County, Tennessee, in 1832 and 1829 respectively, and were there married. They located on a farm in Madison County, Arkansas in 1850. In 1862 the father enlisted in the Union army, Company B, First Arkansas Infantry, and was a faithful soldier until the close of the war. He was taken prisoner once, but was soon released, and is now a member of the G. A. R. Be is a Republican in his political views. The following are his children: William H., a farmer of Madison County, Arkansas; Jerry T., resides on Drake(s) Creek, and late a candidate on the Republican ticket for county assessor; George N.; Nancy E., and Joannah, wife of J. W. Davis, of Oregon.

George W. Prater, a farmer of Hillburn Township, was born in Kentucky in 1832, and is a son of Jonathan and Margaret (Griffie) Prater. The father was born in Virginia, and when a Young man located in Floyd County, Ky., where he engaged in farming. Our subject lost both parents when a small boy, and when about sixteen accompanied an older brother to Arkansas, locating upon the farm where he now lives. The brother made this his home until his death during the war. He accompanied Price on his famous raid through Maryland, and died from the effects of a wound. George W. lived on White River until the commencement of the war, then moving to Texas, where he remained until the close of hostilities, doing service in the Confederate army. He located upon his present place about 1880. In 1855 he married Melinda J. Sayler, a native of Kentucky. She bore him eight children, and died April 13, 1876. Her children were named John, Mary J., George, William (deceased), Daniel, James C. (deceased), Joseph, and Thomas J. Mr. Prater afterward married Mary Combs, a sister of Capt. Combs, and a native of Kentucky. Mr. Prater is a successful farmer of 100 acres of well cultivated land; is a member of the Christian Church, and in politics is a Democrat.



M.B. Presley was born in Clay County, N.C., October 25, 1828, his parents being Sanders and Elizabeth (Crowell) Presley, both natives of North Carolina, where they were married. They afterward made their home in Middle Tennessee, where they reared their family, and the father died in 1840. In 1857 the mother came to Madison County, Ark., with our subject, where she died in 1888. The father was a farmer and a circuit rider in the Methodist Church. M.B. Presley passed his youth and married in Tennessee, there engaging in farming. He arrived in Madison County, Ark., November 7, 1857 and has lived here ever since. He is now the owner of 160 acres of land, and once owned over 400 acres, which he divided among his children. From 1874 he was engaged in the mercantile business, and has been postmaster of Alabama for a number of years, the position now being filled by his son. May 9, 1847, he was wedded, in Tennessee, to Nancy (Terry) Walden, a native of that state, born December 22, 1828. This union has been blessed with eleven children, ten now living: Mary E., Allen W., William T. (deceased), Dicy J., James B., Sarah A., Henry M., Catherine T., Wiley B., Martha A. and Francis J. Politically Mr. Presley has always been a Democrat, and during the Mexican War was first lieutenant of a company which went to Nashville, but was not mustered in. Mr. Presley is a well-known and respected citizen, and has a pleasant home.

John F. Procter was born in Alabama July 8, 1827, and is a son of Jeremiah and Elizabeth (Gilliland) Procter, who were married August 26, 1826. After the father's death, September 21, 1829, the mother moved to Haywood County, Tenn., about 1832, and was there married the second time, June 26, 1834, to Abram McConnell, who was a native of Virginia, born June 3, 1807. They remained in Tennessee, engaged in farming, until 1836, when they came to Arkansas, and located upon the present farm of our subject, on which place Abram died April 12, 1867. He was a farmer, and also ran a tan-yard, some of the machinery of which is still standing. Mrs. McConnell was born October 27, 1807, has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church since girlhood, and is still living and enjoying good health. John F. Procter is the only offspring of her first marriage, while to her second the following children have been born: Mary E., James G., William, Samatha and Samuel L. Of these children but John F. Procter and Samuel L. McConnell remain. Mr. Procter continued to live with his mother after the death of his own father, and since coming to Arkansas has resided upon his present farm, which consists of 906 acres, well improved, the ownership of which is shared by his half-brother, Samuel L. They have a fine two-story residence, two barns, and their place is one of the prettiest in the county. During the war Mr. Procter served two and a half years in Maj. Harrell's battalion, and was confined in the hospital about a year on account of injuries received. He is not married, is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and a Royal Arch Mason.



Rev. Joel V. Roberts, pastor of the Christian Church in Union Township, Madison Co. Ark., was born in Platte County, Mo., April 30, 1842, and is a son of Noah A. and Nancy E. (Spencer) Roberts, who were born in Kentucky October 12, 1817, and Indiana September 14, 1822, respectively. They were married in Indiana in 1837, and moved to Platte County, Mo., in 1841, but at the end of seven years moved to Crawford County, Ark., finally locating in Hot Springs, Ark., in 1860. Here the mother died July 31, 1866. The father is yet living, and since 1848 has been engaged in ministerial work, being a minister of the Methodist Church. He has also been engaged in farming. He is a Democrat, and has served as justice of the peace for many years. After his wife's death he married Ann E. Bugg, who is still living. His first union resulted in the birth of eleven children, seven of whom are still living. Two children were born to his last marriage also. Joel V. Roberts is almost entirely self-educated. September 6, 1860, he married Rachel C. Herriman, a daughter of John Herriman. She was born in Cannon County, Tenn., November 10, 1843, and she and Mr. Roberts have been blessed in the birth of a large family of children, eight of whom are living: Onethea O., Joetta A., Rebecca A., Maidalee, Lydia C., Kima N., George N., and Ruth A. In 1860 Mr. Roberts located in Madison County Ark., where he has since resided. In July, 1862, he was mustered into Company E, Third Arkansas Infantry, and served with credit until June, 1865, being part of the time corporal. He was a prisoner for about three months. He has been a farmer all his life, and has also followed the occupation of blacksmithing, which he learned during the war. In 1868 he was ordained a minister of the Christian Church, and has helped organize many churches in Madison County. He has been pastor of the Lollar's Creek Church, which he organized, for twenty consecutive years. He has been justice of the peace for six years, and is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

William H. Roberts is a son of Aaron and Susan C. (Smith) Roberts, and was born February 22, 1852, in Washington County, Ark. The father was reared in North Carolina, but in 1850 located in Washington County, Ark. He enlisted in the army at the commencement of the war trouble, but was obliged to return home on account of ill health. In 1860 he located in Madison county, where he farmed until his death in 1864. The mother is also a native of North Carolina, and bore seven children, six of whom are living. She makes her home with our subject. William H. Johnson was educated in the subscription schools of Madison County, and until nineteen years of age worked upon farms by the month, after that time farming on his own account. In 1874 he married Miss Martha J. Kennan, who was born and passed her youth in this county. They have five children: Ida, Ollie, Elmer, Ethel and Alvah B. Mr. Roberts interested himself in stock raising in connection with farming, and soon was able, in 1875, to purchase a farm of 197 acres near Hindsville, and by the exercise of good management and economy is now a well-to-do man, owning 571 acres of land, well stocked and cultivated. He is an extensive dealer and shipper of cattle, hogs, horses and mules, and one of the best wheat growers in the county. Although but a young man he is considered one of the leading citizens. He belongs to the Baptist Church and his wife to the Christian Church.



Levi W. Routh was born in Lincoln County, N.C., February 18, 1833, his parents being Jacob and Sarah (Perkins) Routh. The father was born in Germany in 1788, and when a year old was brought to America by his parents, and spent his entire life in the State of our subject's birth, dying in Catawba County in 1848. The mother was of English descent, born in Lincoln County about 1800, and died in Catawba County in 1866. They reared a family of five sons, only one of whom is living. At the age of nineteen Levi left home and worked at the carpenter's trade in Texas. Two years later he returned to North Carolina, married, and farmed there from 1856-71, also dealing in horses. He next located at Hindsville, Ark., where he kept hotel and farmed nine years. He finally purchased his present farm of John Carrol, and is now the owner of 244 acres, 215 being in valley land on War Eagle, two miles east of Huntsville. His two-story residence is desirably situated, and he is one of the prosperous farmers of the county. September 20, 1857, Martha Josephine Boyd became his wife. She was also born in Lincoln County, N.C., her birth occurring June 28, 1837. She is of English and German descent, and is the mother of ten children: Allie S., wife of W. T. Brooks; Edgar A.; Cora N.; Avery L., of California; Minnie E., Charles M. (deceased), Myrtle A., Nora S., Elmore (deceased) and Retta I. (deceased). Mr. and Mrs. Routh belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Mr. Routh is a Democrat, and during the war served in the Confederate army three years, in the Forth-sixth North Carolina Regiment. He participated in the battles of Seven Pines, Seven Days' fight, Harper's Ferry, Antietam, Bristoe Station, Fredericksburg, and at the battle of the Wilderness was wounded in the face and neck. He is a Master Mason.

C. B. Sanders is the youngest but one of a family of twelve children of George W. and Rusilla [Drusilla] (Best) Sanders. The father was born in Virginia in 1787, and partly reared in that State. From there he went to Tennessee, and thence to Jackson County, Ala., where he spent four years. In 1831 he entered land in Huntsville, and a short time later removed near the present site of Wesley, where he entered a large tract of valley land, and became one of the large land owners of that section. He was a well-to-do farmer, an early settler and a member of the State Legislature several terms. At one time he was the owner of a mill near Wesley. His first wife, the mother of our subject, was a native of Virginia, and died about 1836. He afterward married Rhoda (Cope) Waits, by whom he had three children. This lady was born in Alabama. C. B. Sanders was born September 14, 1826, and at the age of fifteen left the parental roof and came to Huntsville, where he worked in his brother's store until 1849, then embarking in business for himself. He joined the forty-niners and mined in California successfully until 1851. He then married, and in 1856 returned to California with a drove of cattle. The following year he returned, but during the war went to Texas with his family for seven years, although still interested in business here. Since 1868 he has made this his home, engaged in farming and hotel-keeping. He now lives one-half mile from town on a beautiful farm. March 11, 1852 he married Viola T. Polk, of this county, and now has four children: Isabella, wife of A. A. Brodie; Senor, Nat L. and Albert B. Both his wife and two daughters are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. He himself is a member of the I. O. O. F., and has been a Mason three years. Politically Mr. Sanders is a Democrat, and for two years served as county treasurer."



John P. Sayler was born in Floyd County, Ky., in 1846, and is a son of Fieldan and Maragret (Hale) Sayler. The father was born March 11, 1805 and was a son of William Sayler, also a native of Virginia, and of Irish descent. William settled in Kentucky soon after Daniel Boone. Fieldan grew to manhood on his father's farm in Kentucky, and October 2, 1825, married and afterward farmed there until 1849, when, with his wife and seven children, he came by water to Ozark, Ark. He landed on the present site of St. Paul in May, 1849, and improved a farm upon which he lived until his death, April 14, 1880. He took an active part in church and school interests, and was an influential citizen. Margaret Hale was born in Kentucky May 25, 1810. She was reared in her native State, and although she never became identified with a church, was a good wife and mother, and a believer in the teachings of the Bible. She died December 26, 1881. She was the mother of seven daughters and one son: Mary born June 25, 1828; Sarah born January 15, 1832; Ursley born April 25, 1834; ARTY born May 20, 1836; Malinda born August 22, 1839, died April 23, 1876; JOHN P. born Januray 13, 1846; Rhoda J. born April 10, 1850. Sarah (now Mrs. Harris ) lives in Texas; Ursley (Mrs. Sparks) in Madison County; Arty (Mrs. Montgomery) in Texas; and Rhoda J. (Mrs. Hill) in Arkansas. They with John P. are the only children now living. He came to Arkansas with his parents when four years old. In 1861 he left home for Texas, and in May, 1865, returned to Madison County, and began farming on the old homestead, which has been his home since. When the railroad was built to St. Paul his farm marked the terminus. In July, 1887, he established his present mercantile business in St. Paul and is now considered one of its leading and representative men. January 28, 1866, he married Rachel Estep, a native of this county, whose parents came from Illinois. Mrs. Sayler is the mother of the following children: Nancy J. born December 14, 1866 and wife of A. J. Aabner; William A. born April 17, 1869, died November 5, 1888; Mary,

born December 7, 1870, died August 12, 1872; John P., Jr. born November 14, 1872; Martha born December 9, 1874; Emily E. born February 24, 1877; Harvey S. born May 19, 1879, died August 13, 1879; David C. born July 22, 1880; Cora born September 18, 1882; Samuel N. born March 20, 1885; Garlan born April 11, 1887. Mrs. Sayler died May 11, 1888, a member of the Methodist Church, to which Mr. Sayler also belongs.

John Sisemore, merchant and farmer, was born in Clay Co., Ky., in 1822, and is a son of James and Elizabeth (Fields) Sisemore. The father was born in Kentucky where he spent his life engaged in farming, and died in 1824. The mother was a native of Tennessee, and survived her husband by but one year. John Sisemore lived with a cousin until fifteen years of age, in Harlan County, Ky., after which he spent some time in Washington County, Ark. In 1834 he located in the western part of Madison county, living there several years, at the end of which time he resided in Texas one year. Upon his return to Madison County, he lived in Huntsville a short time, and about 1868 came to War Eagle Creek. He moved upon his present place in 1870, where he has a farm of 150 acres, 110 well cultivated, with good buildings erected upon it. Since 1885 he has also been engaged in the mercantile business at Aurora, with his son, Mark D. He has made all his property since the war, and is a successful businessman. In 1844 married Eliza Hock [aka Hawk], who was born in Warren Co, Tenn., in 1824. Her parents, George W. & Mary (Thomas) Hock, came with their family to Arkansas in 1838. The father died in 1877, and the mother passed away in Texas in 1853. Mr. and Mrs Sisemore have had ten children, seven of whom are living: George W., James M. (deceased), Thomas J., Isaiah B., William V., Mary Ann (wife of G. W. Seamans), Greene G. (deceased), Mark D. (merchant), Martha J. (wife of R. Newman) and Francis M. (deceased). Mr. and Mrs. Sisemore are active members of the Christian Church, and in politics Mr. Sisemore is a Republican.



Capt. G. W. R. Smith, a prominent citizen of Madison County, was born in Madison County , Ala., January 10, 1827, and is a son of Simon P. and Ellen (Lee) Smith, natives of North Carolina and Virginia, respectively. The father went to Alabama when a Young man, engaged in farming for a number of years, and in 1829 moved with his family to Arkansas, locating in Polk County. In 1830 he came to Madison County, where he died in 1863. The mother accompanied her parents to Alabama when a child, where she was reared and married. Her death occurred in 1860. The following children were born to her: W. A. G., G. W. R., Lucy J., Desdemona, Melissa, S. P., Frances and Nancy J. is now deceased. Our subject passed his youth on the place where he now lives, and where he has always been engaged in farming and stock raising. He organized Company G, of the First Arkansas Infantry, Federal army, in 1863, and served as captain of the same until the close of the war, after which he again devoted his attention to farming. He was one of the reconstruction officers after the war for three years. He is a public-spirited man, and was elected sheriff, holding that office four years. In 1850 he wedded Mary Ann Stotts, daughter of H. Stotts, who bore him one child, which is now deceased. Mrs. Smith also died, and in 1863 he was married a second time, Bethesda Bollinger becoming his wife. This lady is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. She has no children. Capt. Smith is a member of the G. A. R.

Andrew Jackson Spurlock, farmer and stock raiser on Jackson's Creek was born in Cannon County, Tenn., in 1838, and is the son of Miles and Susanna (Sewell) Spurlock. The father was born in Tennessee in 1803., where he was reared, married and engaged in farming until about 1870. His death occurred in 1886 in Madison County, Ark. The mother was a native of North Carolina, and was born in 1805. She was brought to Tennessee when a child by her mother, and there grew to womanhood and married. Her death occurred in Arkansas in 1879. All of her nine children grew to maturity, and seven are now living: William, Sarah, James, John, Caroline, Elizabeth, Joseph, Andrew J. and Rebecca. James and Sarah are now deceased. Our subject arrived at man's estate in Warren County, Tenn, and immigrated to Arkansas in 1859, traveling by wagon. He purchased and homesteaded land to the amount of 147 acres, nearly all valley land, which he proceeded to improve. When the war broke out he at first joined the Confederate army, but afterward made his escape and became a Union man. His services were soon rejected on account of ill health, and he then returned home and resumed his farming. In 1861 he wedded Sarah M. Jackson, in the month of August. She was born December 11, 1840, and is a daughter of Thomas Jackson, one of the old settlers on the creek which bears his name. He probably came to Arkansas in 1818 or 1820, and was killed during the war in 1863 by a band of Confederate guerrillas. His wife, Sarah (Maize) Jackson, died in 1884. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Spurlock has been blessed with seven children: Thomas A., deceased in Arkansas November 13, 1887; Miles, Sarah, Lucinda, James, Joseph and John. Thomas A. left a widow and one child: Sarah is the wife of William Stilley, and Miles is married, but living at home with his parents. The remainder are unmarried and at home. Mr. Spurlock is a successful farmer and cattle and stock raiser. He belongs to the Knights of the Horse, and his wife is a member of the Christian Church."



W. M. Stotts, junior member of the above firm [reference to Gilliland & Stotts mentioned in biography on James Gilliland] was born February 27, 1840. His father, Hiram Stotts, was born in East Tennessee about 1805, and after his marriage came and settled five miles south of where Huntsville now stands. His death occurred November 19, 1860. The mother, Rosanah F. (McConnel) Stotts, was born in Alabama about 1809, and died August 21, 1888, at the residence of her son in Huntsville, Ark. Of the eight children born to her, five are now living, one in Texas and four in this county. Our subject remained with his parents until his enlistment in the army February 26, 1863. He served in the First Arkansas Infantry, United States Volunteers, until August 10, 1865. He then farmed some time, and for three years was engaged in the internal revenue service. In 1887 he embarked in the hardware business with Mr. Gilliland, and is now one of the leading business men of the place. February 7, 1864, he married Mary Sheperd, of Waldron, Ark., which union has been blessed with seven children: Francis, Nannie, James, Lizzie, Annie, Thomas and Charles. Mrs. Stotts is a member of the Christian Church, and Mr. Stotts is a Royal Arch Mason and a member of the I.O.O.F. and G.A.R. In politics he is a Republican.

W. B. Sumner was born in Washington County, Ark., May 4, 1834, and is a son of John C., and Mary A. (Robinson) Sumner, natives of New York and Kentucky, respectively. The father immigrated to Washington County, Ark, in an early day and engaged in farming until coming farther east, to Madison County, about 1826, where he died after the war. The mother came to Arkansas when a girl, and died in this State about 1860. She had seven children, six of whom grew to maturity: John A., W. B., James L., Elizabeth A., Hiram B., Albert A., and one who died in childhood. Our subject was but a child when he came with his parents to St. Paul, where he grew to maturity, and afterward engaged in farming. He moved upon his present place about 1868, and now owns 120 acres of valley land, and has been known as a successful farmer. He is now engaged in the mercantile business at Grant in partnership with Marrs & Co. In 1859 he married Lucinda Bolinger, daughter of Fred Bolinger. Mr. and Mrs. Sumner have lost two children: Mary I. and Nancy B. Both husband and wife belong to the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Mr. Sumner is a Republican in politics, and has held office of constable. He is a Master Mason and one of the leading men of the township.



Robert J. Taylor is a son of Tarpley and Lydia (Secrest) Taylor, and was born in Warren County, Ind., June 26, 1835. His parents were both reared in Fleming County, Ky., and when Young immigrated to Indiana. In 1845 they moved to Iowa, where the father died in 1855 and the mother in 1872. Their family consisted of seven sons and three daughters, one of each now deceased. Our subject passed his life from the age of ten until maturity in Iowa upon the farm, remaining with his mother two years after the death of his father. After 1857 he farmed ten years in Franklin County, Kas., and then located upon his present farm nine miles east of Huntsville, where he has a farm of 135 acres, forty-two being in orchard. He is an extensive fruit grower, and possesses over 4,100 fruit trees, raising some of the finest fruit in this region. In 1858 he married Isabella Kay, a native of Preston, Lancashire, England, who was born in 1839, and was brought to America at the age of five years by her parents. Her youth was principally spent in Providence, R.I., and Wisconsin. Mrs. Taylor is the mother of the following children: Eliza J. (deceased), Tarpley (now in Mexico), Lydia E. (deceased), John, Charles H., Joseph W. and Amanda (twins), Dick, Francis and an infant deceased. Mrs. Taylor is a member of the Baptist Church. Mr. Taylor is a member of the Masonic fraternity and a highly respected citizen, in politics working with the Democrats. Besides his other property he owns twenty acres on Crystal Mountain near the crystal upheaval.

Joseph Thomas, Sr. , was born in Harlan County, Ky., June 26, 1817, and is a son of James and Polly (Johnson) Thomas, who were North Carolinians, and after their marriage moved to Kentucky, and were among the early white settlers of Harlan County. They were about seventy-two years of age at the time of their respective deaths. The father was a soldier in the War of 1812, and during the late war was a staunch Union man. They were church members, and their union was blessed in the birth of fifteen children. Their son Joseph began earning his own living at the age of sixteen years, and was and was a farm laborer until he was twenty-one years old. He then came to Madison County, Ark., and here he has resided since, engaged in farming. He is a great lover of hunting, a noted shot, and has had many interesting adventures while on his hunting expeditions, all kinds of game having fallen a victim to his skill. In 1842 he was married to Polly, a daughter of John Bailey, an old settler of Madison County, Ark. She was born in Knox County, Tenn., in December, 1826, and became the mother of twelve children, six of whom are living: T. W., D. C., William M., Albert B., Andrew J. and D. B. Mr. Thomas is a Republican and in 1862 enlisted in Company G, First Arkansas Infantry, but at the end of twenty-one months was discharged on account of disability. He was in the battle of Fayetteville and several skirmishes, and was a member of the Brothers of Freedom." .



A. L. Thompson, merchant, railroad and express agent, of Combs Station, was born in Wayne County, Ind., in 1836, and is a son of Joseph and Mary Ann (Mills) Thompson. The father was a native of North Carolina and from there moved to Tennessee, and thence to Indiana. In the spring of 1838 he immigrated with his family to White River [Washington Co, AR] residing one and a half miles from Durham Station until 1848, when he returned to Indiana. The mother was born in Tennessee in 1818, and was a daughter of Seth T. Mills, and of Irish descent. Mr. Mills was a Quaker, and one of the early settlers of Wayne Co, Ind. He moved from there to Washington Co, Ark., and became the possessor of more than 1,000 acres of land on the middle fork of the White River. He was the father of ten children: Aaron, Henry, Enos, Mary Ann, Lettie (now Mrs. Lewis), Rachel (now Mrs. Van Hoose), Seth Lindsey, Jacob and an infant who died. All those living to maturity were given 160 acres of land, Jacob receiving the home place. He was killed by bushwhackers during the war. Mrs. Lewis is the only child now living. Mr. Mills died in 1876, at an advanced age, and his wife, Charity (Thornsbury) Mills died in 1875. The mother of our subject, Mary Ann, was first married to Matthew Massey, by whom she had four children: Sylvester, William, Elizabeth and Jane, all deceased. After the death of Mr. Massey, his widow wedded Mr. Thompson, and to them the following children were born: Aaron L., Henry, Seth, Polly and John. Henry was shot during the War, while standing by the side of his mother and sister, and Seth died of measles while in the Confederate service, in 1863. John lives in Crawford Co, Ark., and Polly, now Mrs. Wilson, lives in Joplin, Mo. The mother's death occurred in 1885. Our subject grew to manhood in Washington County, and at the age of twenty-two engaged in farming on his own account. He served two years as constable, and was then elected justice of the peace, serving as such two years. In 1863 he enlisted in Company I, First Regiment Arkansas

Infantry, and was discharged at Fort Smith August 10, 1865, having reached the rank of first lieutenant. In September, 1865, he was re-elected justice of the peace. In 1868, he came to St. Paul and served in the same capacity four years, after which he was appointed registrar of Madison County by the governor. In 1882 he was elected county judge, and served as such one term. He first embarked in the mercantile line at St. Paul in 1868, and his business at Combs Station was established in the spring of 1887. In October, 1860, he married Sarah J. Pool, by whom he had six children: Claiborne (deceased), Henry, Sherman and Grant (twins), Edwin M. Stanton and Mary Bell (deceased). The mother died December 5, 1869, and July 8, 1870, Mr. Thompson wedded Mrs. Eliza A. (Summer) Prater, daughter of John C. Summer. This lady's first husband was I. H. Bollinger, by whom she had the following children: DeWitt C., John A., Harrison A. and Walter A. Her marriage with Mr. Prater was blessed with but one child, Alfred W. To Mr. and Mrs. Thompson have been born Milton, Cora, Floyd and Clara. The first and last named are now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson are members of the Missionary Baptist Church. Mr. Thompson is a Republican, a Royal Arch Mason, a member of the I. O. O. F. and I. O. O. K."



William Tucker was born January, 1831, and is a son of William and Anna (James) Tucker, natives of Tennessee. His parents engaged in farming and when he was but three years old came by water to Little Rock, and then by wagon to Franklin County, finally locating in Madison County, Ark., where the father took up land, which he improved. The father and mother died in 1878 and 1876, respectively. To them the following twelve children were born, all of whom lived to maturity: Nancy (deceased), Lucinda, Jane (deceased), Elizabeth (deceased), Asbury (deceased), William, Wiley, Thomas, Anna, Jack, Catherine. Those living are residents of Arkansas. William Tucker grew to maturity in Hillburn Township, and until twenty-one years of age lived with his parents. In 1852 he crossed the plains to California in an ox wagon, and there spent four successful years. Since his return he has engaged in farming, in which he has also met with success. His farm contains 500 acres, 150 being well improved and cultivated. In 1859 he married Margaret McKinney, who was born in this State in 1844, and has borne seven children: James, William, Emily, John, Belle, Martha and Charles (deceased). Mrs. Tucker is a member of the Christian Church, and Mr. Tucker is a Master mason. Politically he is a Democrat, and during the war served in the Confederate army, in Hill's regiment.

Christopher C. Vaughan, farmer and stock raiser, was born in this county December 7, 1847, and is a son of Judge G. W. Vaughan. In early life he received a common-school education, passing most of the time during the Rebellion in Green County, Mo., where his parents resided the greater part of the war. July 3, 1870, he was united in marriage to Martha J. Carrol, daughter of David Carrol, of Spring Valley, Washington County, and then located upon a farm on War Eagle Creek, Benton County. Mrs. Vaughan was born in Boone County, Iowa, and is the mother of the following five children: Grenville A., Adieann E., Christopher C., George D. and Amanda A. After remaining on War Eagle Creek a few years, Mr. Vaughan located in Prairie Township. He changed his residence several times during the first ten years of his marriage, always remaining in Benton and Washington Counties, however, and in 1883 located upon the farm where he now lives. He once engaged in milling for a year, on War Eagle Creek. He is now the owner of 320 acres of well improved land, well stocked, and is one of the enterprising men of this section. He is a member of spring Valley Lodge of the I.O.O.F., and of the "Wheelers.



Hon. J. T. Walker was born in the State of Georgia, December 19, 1847, and is a son of J. F. and Julia (Dixon) Walker. The mother of J. T. Walker was born about 1822 and died in Georgia in 1852. The father is of English descent, and was born August 25, 1822, in Virginia. When a boy he moved to Greene County, Ga., and after residing there some time went to Talbot County, where our subject was born. In 1885 he removed to Florida, where he still makes his home with his second wife. He was an influential man in the locality in which he lived, being engaged in farming, milling, wood-working, etc., and was successful, although he met with several reverses and lost his slaves after the war. The subject of this sketch was reared on this father's farm, and received his education at Collingsworth, Ga. He remained with his parents until he was eighteen years of age, and then began to teach, which profession he has since followed. In 1866 he went to Columbia County, Ark., and after teaching there two years, followed that profession in Louisiana the same length of time. He then spent two years at Atlanta, Ark, two years in Lonoke County, same State, and then went to Boone County, where he taught until 1879. While in the last named county he was county examiner one term. After coming to Huntsville, in 1879, he became the principal of the Huntsville College and High School; here he taught till 1885, when he removed to Bentonville, where he taught two years. In 1877 he returned to Huntsville, and during the spring of 1888 taught a select school. Politically Mr. Walker is a Democrat, and was elected to represent the counties of Madison and Benton in the State Senate from 1883 to 1885; he was assistant secretary of the Senate of 1887. During his service he was on the committees on finance, railroads and public buildings in the session of 1883, and in the session of 1885 was chairman of the committee on education, member of the committee on State lands, auditor's and treasurer's accounts, and enrolled bills. He discharged his duties to the satisfaction of all,

and is a well respected citizen. While living at Bentonville, in Benton County, in 1855-56, he was appointed county examiner, but afterward returned to Huntsville. May 27, 1875, our subject wedded Nettie McKay, of Lonoke County, Ark., daughter of Henry T. and Fannie McKay, the former of whom died during the war; the latter is yet living. To Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Walker have been born five children, four of whom are living: John Fletcher, Edna E., Prentiss K. (deceased), Fannie B. and Kate J. Mr. and Mrs. Walker are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Mr. Walker is a member of the I.O.O.F., in the apprentice degree. During the Civil War he served six months in the service of the State of Georgia, and afterward enlisted in Company I, Forty-sixth Georgia Infantry, of the regular Confederate service, in which he served throughout the remainder of the war. He was wounded in the left arm at the siege of Atlanta, Ga.



Allen W. Walker, farmer and stock raiser, was born in Madison County, May 12, 1849, and is a son of Louis A. and Elizabeth (Rainey) Walker. The father was born in Illinois January 24, 1824, and accompanied his father to Madison County in 1831, where he married. In 1844 he located upon a farm, and in 1856 began to farm in Collin County, Tex. After serving in the Confederate army during the war, he engaged in farming and stock dealing in Cass County, Mo. He met his death in Madison County, while hunting a thief who had robbed one of his friends. The mother was a native of Madison County, and had a family of three children: John, James C. and Allen. After the death of her husband, Mrs. Walker took the family to Texas, where she reared and educated them. Her death occurred in 1870. Allen W. Walker remained with his mother up to the time of her death, and in 1871 was married to Miss Esther Johnson of Madison County. This union has been blessed with three children: John C., Lewis A. W. and James W. After his marriage Mr. Walker settled upon a farm near Huntsville, where he lived until 1872, at which time he purchased his present farm, pleasantly situated one and one-half miles east of Hindsville. His farm contains 270 acres of good land, which he carefully cultivates, and partially devotes to stock raising. Himself and wife are active members of the Christian Church. He belongs to Little Spring Lodge No. 230, A.F. & A.M., and his wife is a member of the Chapter of the Eastern Star at Hindsville.

Samuel N. Welton, farmer and notary public, was born September 22, 1839, in Madison County, and is a son of Bartley, and Nancy J. (Shustied) Welton. The father was born October 10, 1794, in Amherst County, Va. He passed his youth in that State, and during the War of 1912 served as an artilleryman. In 1815 he went to Kentucky, where he married and lived several years. He then went to Illinois, and in 1836 came to Arkansas by ox wagon, locating near St. Paul, buying land upon which he lived nine years. He then entered land and improved a farm in Franklin County, where he died September 18, 1860. He was actively interested in politics, and was a firm adherent of Stephen A. Douglas. The grandfather of our subject was of Welsh descent, and a member of the Free Will Baptist Church. Nancy J. Welton was born in Jackson county, Tenn., in 1800, on November 12, and was reared in Madison county, Ark. Her death occurred in 1861. Of her thirteen children ten grew to maturity, and two are now living, viz: our subject and Sarah McMillian, a resident of Franklin County, Ark. The names of the others are Polly, William, John, Bartley, James, Martha, Rachel, Rebecca, Lindsey, Elizabeth and Starlin. The latter and our subject were twins. Samuel N. grew to maturity in Franklin County, Ark., living with his parents and receiving but a limited education. During the war he served in Gibson's battalion under W. L. Cabbel, and participated in several engagements, and upon the close of hostilities worked for the Government, as his parents had died and all the property had been lost. Mr. Welton married Celia Marrs, daughter of James and Celia Marrs, and a native of this county. His marriage has been blessed with ten children: Mary J., James, Bartley, Celia, Nanie, Martha, Willie, Daisy, Dennis and Elizabeth. Mary J. died when seven years of age. Our subject and wife belong to the Primitive Methodist Church, and the former to the A.F. & A.M., and he is a Knight of the Horse. He served as justice of the peace in 1874 and 1876, and is now notary public.



Mrs. Welton's parents were born in Tennessee, and the mother, Celia (Stokes) Marrs, lived in North Carolina until eleven years of age, and then accompanied her parents to Tennessee. After their death she came with a brother-in-law to Arkansas, where she married in 1846. Her husband died in 1851, and she now lives with our subject.

Garret Williams, one of the largest fruit growers and farmers of Madison County, living in the southwest part of Prairie Township, was born in Washington County, six miles south of Goshen, and is a son of Moses and Charlotte (Sherrod) Williams. The father was a son of Riley Williams, who settled on the edge of Washington County about 1830, and died about 1871. He was a pioneer of Missouri and died a well-to-do farmer. Moses also was a farmer, and lived in Washington County until his death in 1864, in ambush. The mother is living with A. Byrd, in Goshen, aged fifty-eight. Our subject was reared upon a farm and remained with his parents until the war, and after serving in the Confederate army a year, went to Texas for three months. January 14, 1865, he was shot in an engagement with the Federals at Dardanelle, Ark., the ball passing through his left pocket and lodging in the back part of the thigh, where it remained two years. It then came to the surface and was removed by E. P. Williams, half uncle to Mr. Williams. Having returned from Texas at the end of the period mentioned, he continued at home until twenty-six years of age, and then began farming for himself where he now lives. His farm consists of 400 acres, thirty-five bearing fruit and 225 under cultivation. He received the first premium on the Lawver apple at the New Orleans Exposition and at Springdale October 13, 1886, took nine premiums. He also won the championship of Northwest Arkansas, on the quality and variety of his fruits, at Springdale, and in October, 1887, the second premium on variety and quality, besides several single premiums. Some of his apples weigh two pounds. He has a nursery containing 40,000 trees, the only one in the county. September 15, 1873, he married Belle Wilson, daughter of B. H. Wilson, of Madison County. This lady was born August 9, 1853, and has borne five children: Nathan B., Fred H., Stella, Archie and Nolan. Mr. and Mrs. Williams are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and enjoy the esteem of the community. In politics Mr. Williams has always been a Democrat.



T. J. Withrow was born July 10, 1823, in Warren County, Tenn., and is a son of Richard and Clarissa (Clark) Withrow. The father was born and married in Kentucky, after which he lived in Tennessee until 1831, and then came to Arkansas, settling three miles south of Huntsville upon the place where Procter & McConnell now live. He died in 1860. He was a prosperous man, owning a farm of 720 acres, and a mill, where Samuel Withrow now lives. He was a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and served his township as justice of the peace. The mother was a native of Tennessee, a member of the same church, and her death occurred in 1861. T. J. Withrow lived with his parents until twenty-three years of age, and then, after his marriage, started to farm on his own account, succeeding so well that now he is the owner of 186 acres of valley land, 125 under cultivation, which are well watered by fine springs. In 1847 he married Matilda Bivens, daughter of Elias Bivens, who died in Illinois, and Margaret Bivens, who came to this county with her family in 1845. Mrs. Withrow was born February 20, 1827, in Alabama, and is the mother of eight children: Samatha J., Sarah Ann, John R. (deceased), Josephine, James T. (deceased), Zachariah, Charles H. and an infant now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Withrow have been active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, for many years, and the former is a Royal Arch Mason of Long standing. He has been a life-Long Democrat, and during the war was in Phillip's company of Maj. Harrell's regiment, Confederate army, in which he served two and one-half years.

William H. Young, M.D. of Hindsville, was born in Jackson county, Tenn., April 24, 1841, and is a son of Dr. Stephenson and Nancy (Robinson) Young. The father was a son of John Young, and was born in Overton County, Tenn. John was of Welsh extraction, born and lived in France until twelve years of age, and then came to America with an older brother during the latter part of the eighteenth century, locating in Overton County, Tenn. He was killed in the battle of New Orleans during the War of 1812. Dr. S. Young was educated in Tennessee at the common schools, afterward graduating in medicine from the Louisville Medical College, after which he practiced in Jackson County, Tenn. From 1842 until 1862 he enjoyed a good practice at Neosho, Newton County. During the war he went to Nemaha County, Neb., where he died in January, 1864. Nancy (Robinson) Young was of French-Irish descent, and born in Smith County, Tenn. She was the mother of nine children and died in 1879 in Jackson County, Tenn. Our subject received a common-school education during his youth, and then read medicine with his brother, Dr. John Young. He graduated from the Kansas City Medical College in 1874, and began his practice in Cherokee County, Kas. Six years later he located in Springdale, Ark., and in 1882, wishing to perfect himself in his profession, entered the St. Louis Medical College, from which he graduated in the spring of 1883. He then went to Kansas for two years, but has since practiced in Madison County. In January, 1888, he was united in marriage to Miss Susie Seitz, who was born in this county in 1866. The Doctor enjoys a lucrative practice, is a public-spirited man, and a member of War Eagle Lodge of the I.O.O.F.



Mark A. Youngman was born November 24, 1858, in this county, and grew to manhood on the farm, receiving his education at the common schools of the county. He was married August 3, 1878, to Martha MILES, of Benton County, daughter of Levi MILES, and then located upon a farm presented by his father, which was situated three and a half miles northwest of Hindsville, living there until entering the general mercantile business in the town in 1888. His farm contains 700 acres of good land, 225 under cultivation. He also has a good store building and a two-story frame house in Hindsville. In politics he is a Republican. He is a member of Lodge No. 95, I.O.O.F., at Spring Valley. Mrs. Youngman was born in Benton County, Ark., in 1858, and is the mother of the following children: Washington G., Joseph A., Benjamin F., George E. and Ada C. Judge George W. Vaughan, the father of our subject, was born in Warren County, Tenn., and was a son of Samuel and Kate (Hands) Vaughan, natives of Virginia, and pioneer settlers of Tennessee. Samuel immigrated from Tennessee to Northeast Missouri, and in 1829 he and his brother, Daniel, came to Madison County and located in Vaughan's Valley, entering large tracts of land and becoming leading men of the county, their vast property descending to their heirs. George W. had but little opportunity to attend school, but was educated largely by his mother while assisting her around the house. In 1833 he married and located upon a farm in Barry county, Mo., but returned to Madison County in a few years and located upon the farm now owned by his son, Mark. C. C. Vaughan owns the farm that he first lived on. He was a slave-holder before the war, but imbued with a spirit of liberty, immediately joined the Union cause, organizing a company of men of which he was made a captain, and took an active part in the protection of the lives and property of the people of Madison County. He served honorably in the service of the United States Government, and was one of the leading men in the preservation

of law and order. In 1867 he was elected judge of the county court, serving in that capacity faithfully four years. He was at one time an extensive property owner, but has since divided his real estate among his children, and is now living in retirement with our subject, one of the representative men of the pioneer days. He has buried two wives, and is the father of the following five children: Margaret, wife of Catlett Fitch; Christopher C., Addison M., Ada, wife of J. D. Bevens, and Mark A.

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